The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,687—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1896.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th May.
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
B.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th ,,
B.M CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	......	3,878	650	1st June 1896

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June 1896
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th July 1896

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FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 16th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

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S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 14th May, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about the 16th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, about the 26th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 22nd May.

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Bombay, 13th May, 1896.

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SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June	,,
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July	,,
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August	,,

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Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
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THURSDAY, 14TH, FRIDAY, 15TH, AND SATURDAY, 16TH MAY, AT 5-30 P.M.
Mr. T. V. TWINNING has much pleasure in announcing that
MADAME BARTON-BOOTH
AND
MR. S. H. MORSE
WILL GIVE THREE FAREWELL MATINEE PERFORMANCES
as above.
THURSDAY, 14TH MAY, AT 5-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

1. Recital............ "Hamlet" ... .Shakespeare.
Act 3, Scene 1.
MADAME BARTON-BOOTH.
2. Song .... "Come into the Garden, Maud" ....Balfe.
MR. S. H. MORSE.
3. Recital .... "Romeo and Juliet"...Shakespeare.
Scene 2, Act 2; Balcony Scene, Scene 1, Act 4, and Scene 3, Act 4.
(In the Costume of the Period.)
MADAME BARTON-BOOTH.
4. Vocal Gavotte (a) "Love Lane"... .....Bonbeur.
Song .... (b) "My Sweetheart When a Boy" ....Morgan.
MR. S. H. MORSE.
5. Irish Recitation..."Shamus O'Brien" ..J. S. LeFanu.
MADAME BARTON-BOOTH.
6. Song ...."Call me Back" ....Denza.
MR. S. H. MORSE.

At the Piano, MR. T. V. TWINNING.
Prices—Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
Plan at S. ROSE and Co.
Don't Forget This Afternoon, at 5-30.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "PO," Captain G. RUPALLO, are informed of her arrival from GENOA on the 13th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short Delivery, &c., must be sent in before the Departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 645 OF 1894.

RAO BAHADUR WASSOODEW PANDURANG of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, Government Pensioner, residing at Warden Road, Breach Candy, without the Fort of Bombay ......Plaintiff.

vs.

CRUSHNARAO PANDURANG, GUNPATRAO NANABHOY, DADAJEE NANABHOY, RAMRAO NARAYEN, MORESHWAR NARAYEN, SHAMRAO NARAYEN, BALKRISHNA WASSOODEW, KESHAVRAO BALKRISHNA, YESHWANTRAO BALKRISHNA, KHANDERAO WASSUDEW, ANANDRAO CRUSHNARAO, VINAYAKRAO ANANDRAO, GAJANAN RAMRAO VINAYEK RAMRAO, GOVINDRAO RAMRAO, DINKAR RAMRAO, VASANT RAMRAO, HARISCHANDRA RAMRAO, PARVATIBAI, widow of NANABHOY PANDURANG, Deceased, ANNAPURNABAI, widow of NARAYEN PANDURANG, Deceased.......Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Twenty-third Day of September, 1895, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Tenth Day of June, 1896, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants in

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement four hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, on the Kalbadevi Road, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 481 (2) and Street No. 313 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80, New No. 701, Old Survey No. 203, and New Survey No. 1480, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, on or towards the East by the property of Soonderjee Damjee, on or towards the South partly by a Hindoo Temple known as the Ramwady Temple, and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, and on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement, shop or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, on the Kalbadevi Road, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 481 (1), and Street No. 311, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80, New No. 70, Old Survey No. 203 and New Survey No. 1480, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the East and South by the premises belonging to a Hindoo Temple known as the Ramwady Temple, and on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th Day of May, 1896.

G. H. FARRAN,
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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHOBI TALAO, FIRST MARINE STREET

Under instructions from Bai Goolbai, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Dinshaw Nowrojee Belgaumwalla, and in pursuance of the decree, dated the 25th February, 1896, made by the High Court, in suit No. 612 of 1895, in which the said Goolbai is the plaintiff and Thucker Vithuldas Khetsee is the defendant, Mr. Bomonjee Dossabhoy will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property, on account and at the risk of said Thucker Vithuldas Khetsee.

All that piece of fazandaree land with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the northside of first Marine Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 276 3-9th square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. C 429 and street Nos. 64, 66, 68, and 70, and bounded on the east by a passage and beyond that partly by the house of Rustomjee Burjorjee and partly by the ground of Sorabjee, on the west partly by a private passage common to the hereditaments and messuage hereby granted and to the property of Jeewanjee Burjorjee Poachkanawalla, and partly by a public passage, on the north by a passage and beyond that by the house of Bapoo Havaldar, and on the south by the said first Marine Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Tacurdas, Dharamsee, and Cama, solicitors, to Bai Goolbai or to the undersigned.

BOMONJI DOSSABHOY.
Bombay, 14th May, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (Bungalow etc., at Dharamgaum, Khandeish, will be sold in Bombay).

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the estate and effects of Canjee Rowjee, lately trading in Bombay and Dharamgaum under the name and firm of Rowjee Pragjee, an insolvent, and with the concurrence of the mortgagee, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, Bombay, all the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed insolvent Kanjee Rowjee Mesary, in all that piece of land, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or bungalow, two godowns, two rooms, and sheds used as stables, well, trees, plants, etc., standing thereon, situate near the gate, outside the city in Dharamgaum, Sub-district Erandola, Zilla Khandeish, purchased from Walter Law, the bungalow admeasuring about from east to west 56 feet in length, from north to south 43 feet in length, the compound of of the bungalow admeasuring about from bungalow to the compound gate 86 feet in length, from bungalow to the east side thorn hedge 17 feet in length, and from bungalow to the northern side thorn hedge 86 feet in length and from bungalow to the southern side thorn hedge 76 feet in length, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 45, and bounded on the east by a road leading to Chinch Viheer (well) and gate of the bungalow, on the west by the field belonging to Bhagwan Bhikha Malee, on the south partly by the road leading to Chinch Viheer (well), and partly by the bungalow belonging to Damodhur Madhowjee, Pakarna Brahmin, and a gate belonging to the mortgagor, and on the north by a field belonging to Bhagwan Bhikha.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabjee, Dayabhai, Pakvasa, and Chandulal, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

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The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...........................	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............................	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	"	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

T[illegible] of Princes or peasants, rich [illegible] families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as the [illegible] manufacturers for Singer's Sewing

---

INSURANCES.

INSURANCE.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—
£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to

BOMBAY:—

AGENTS:
Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co.,
Hummum Street.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OLD SECRETARIAT,
D. LINDSAY,
Secretary

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Propritors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Josathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL NATIONAL ACADEMY.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL.................. 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110	6	0
Reserves and Rest	"	10,79,540	12	8
Deposits............................	"	97,19,594	10	5
Bankers Balances....................	"	11,749	2	8
Bills and Acceptances	"	7,17,549	0	5
Sundries	"	1 13,006	2	11
Total..........Rs.		1,40,86,549	13	

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,969	10	2
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,86,145	9	4
Loans, Bills, Advances	"	1,19,08,402	9	4
Properties, Dead Stock	"	1,93,130	15	2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	"	5,79,901	1	1
Total..........Rs.		1,40,86,549	13	1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½, and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6, and 3 months, respectively.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL..............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens	12,000,000 =	Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... .... "	4,500,000 =	"	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND................ "	4,130,000 =	"	8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World,

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION)
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,413½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,320
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10, p.c.	166xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	108,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44to45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	26	660xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	59
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	[illegible]
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	870xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	640
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	650
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,675
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	890
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,100
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	750
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	660
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	670
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	975
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	630
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	625
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	590
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	775
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	750
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,530
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	540
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,310
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	635
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	750
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
JamshedManufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	245
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,140xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	425
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	860
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makoonjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	850
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	272
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	775xd
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,215
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.120	3,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,770
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	172½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,275
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 50	250 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	605
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvdRs20	475
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,400
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	890
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,180
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,275
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,740
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	930
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	397½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	305
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	705
assoon and Alliance	,000	90	500	dvdRs30	700xd
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	450
nion Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	500
Uenishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	825
Wadia Mills	1,010	1,000	1,000	...	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,155
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	180
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
ombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	185
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	225
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,350
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,150
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	551
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	405
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	162½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	520
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	245
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	98½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	192½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	590
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	177½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	505
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	390
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16 12	200 210
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,250
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	390
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	10	163
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,900	2,500	1,500	300	5,500
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,405
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	74
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,500
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,590	200	200	[illegible]	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000		10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	367
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	300
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	2,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier HotelCo	2,600	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security, Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	[illegible]	103
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,800	dvd Rs22	520
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,140
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	130
Telephone Co.	9,900	25	100	dvdRs1½	29½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-7 Nom.
Gold Leaf	„	27-9
Pekin, bar Gold, old	„	26-9
Do. do. new	„	26-8
Australia bar Gold	„	26-10
Bombay bar Gold	„	26-9
Sovereigns	„	17-2
Do. Dragons	„	17-0
Silver ?	„	98-8
279½ Do.	„	98-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Deccan Pressing and Ginning Company, 4, Bruce Lane, 2-30 p.m.
Akbar Manufacturing Company, Carnac Bridge, 3 p.m.
Mr. Twinning's performance, Tivoli Theatre, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Vadala, Kt. Companion, and Bhundara entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Den of Airlie and Po entered, and the steamer Johannesburg left the dock on Tuesday.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,493, the daily average being 183. The total of new patients was 809.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the profession will be held in the Grant College Library, on Tuesday, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m., under the auspices of the Society, to discuss the question of the heavy mortality prevailing in Bombay at present.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra steamer Alphee, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-morrow (Friday). Articles for Muskat, Bunder Abass, Linga and Bushire specially superscribed for despatch by this vessel will also be forwarded.

THE SHAH-NAMEH READING COMPETITION.—The prize competition for the reading of the Shah-Nameh, to be held under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi, comes off on Saturday next, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m., at the Bai Bhikaiji Bengali Girls' School, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort.

MOVEMENTS OF NATIVE PRINCES.—Bawawala' Chief of Wadia, and Vajsurwala, Chief of Bagsra, came to Bombay by the Ahmedabad mail last week, and will stay here for about a fortnight. The Chiefs of Tera, Khetdi, and Shahpura, as also Sher Juma Khanji, the Heir-Apparent of Junagadh, left for Mahableshwar last week for the hot season.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF THE SHED: DEATH OF ANOTHER VICTIM.—Russoo Khonnoo, aged thirty-five years, who was injured along with five other persons by the sudden collapse of a shed at Clare Road on the afternoon of the 3rd instant, died on Tuesday evening at the J. J. Hospital. The coroner was informed, and the body was ordered to be disposed of.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The annual summer vacation of the Small Causes Court commences from to-day (Thursday), and will continue until the 4th proximo, both days inclusive. Mr. Cursetji Maneckji Cursetji, the Third Judge, will be the vacation Judge, and will hold special sittings of the Court on the 15th, 22nd, and 29th instant, for the disposal of urgent business only during the vacation.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Mahomedan lad, named Russool Sulleman, aged thirteen, residing at Kamatipoora. On the morning of the 5th instant, the deceased was sleeping in the street in front of his house, when he was run over by a Municipal scavenger's cart, and sustained a wound on the head. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where a few days after he was attacked with tetanus, which terminated fatally on Tuesday afternoon. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of accidental death from tetanus.

COLONEL NUTT'S DEPARTURE.—Colonel H. L. Nutt' Political Agent,' after a long and useful career, to which we referred the other day, went home, on Tuesday, by the B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Johannesburg, leaving India for good. He left the Great Western Hotel, in company of Prince Samatsingji, and arrived with him at the Victoria Docks in the afternoon. Here he was received by Mr. Bawamia, the late Dewan of Radhanpore, Mr. Oomer Jamal, Mr. Manshanker Guneshji, and Rusildar Machha, the Rusildar of Palitana State. The Prince then put a large garland round the Colonel's neck, and presented him with a bouquet. The Colonel then boarded the steamer amid the good wishes of all his friends and admirers, who all wished him "bon voyage" and long life.

FEEDING MILCH CATTLE ON STABLE LITTER.—Mr Glover, of the Health Department, Bombay, yester day, prosecuted a Purdasi milkman with feeding his milch cattle on stable litter. About 6 o'clock, on the morning of the 6th instant, a European gentleman, residing at the Apollo Hotel, saw accused and his servant feed 15 or 16 buffaloes on soiled grass stable litter, lying opposite the hotel buildings, where an elephant was kept some days, and removed on the previous night. The gentleman called a policeman, and pointed out the dirty grass which the buffaloes were given to eat. The police reported the matter to the Health Department, who took up the matter. The magistrate convicted the accused, and fined him Rs. 15, this being his first offence, and cautioned him that if he was found to repeat the offence he would be dealt with very severely, because the milk of cattle fed on litter was the cause of spreading sickness among those who used it.

ALLEGED POISONING WITH SULPHURIC ACID.—Mr Allan F. Turner, the coroner, resumed the inquiry, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances under which Moolidhur Rambux, a stone-mason, aged thirty-five, residing with his kept-mistress Champa at Bhasker Lane, Funaswady, was alleged to have been poisoned by one Gayaprasad Jumnadas, a neighbour, with sulphuric acid. Superintendent Grennan, assisted by Inspector Robinson, watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. Dr. Collis Barry, Chemical Analyser to Government, in his evidence stated that, on the 4th instant, Inspector Robinson brought to his laboratory three sealed packets, the one containing a bottle with brown liquid, the other a metal spoon, and the third some portions of the intestines of the deceased. Upon examination, he found hydrochloric acid in all, and in one of the articles a trace of sulphuric acid was found. Another bottle was brought to him on the 7th instant, but it contained no acid. The quantity of sulphuric acid sufficient to cause death varied within wide limits, and its effects were modified by age, health, and the quantity of food in the stomach. The inquiry was further adjourned.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.—William Henderson and Albert Harvey were, yesterday, brought up before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, and charged at the instance of Inspector Good with being drunk and incapable in a public conveyance. The inspector said that, about 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, a victoria-driver came and complained that two Europeans had engaged his victoria, and being the worse for liquor he did not know what to do with them. Mr. Good went down and found accused lying incapable in the gharry. He attempted to rouse them, but in vain. He thereupon locked them up, and discharged them from custody when they recovered. Harvey pleaded guilty, and was warned and discharged, while Henderson contended that he was brought up only in consequence of some misunderstanding. He told the driver to take him to his residence, but he would not, and drove him to the police officer. He called Harvey as a witness to prove that he (Henderson) was sober. The magistrate remarked that it was curious for Harvey to assert that his companion was sober at the time when he himself was, according to his admission, drunk and incapable. Henderson was also warned and discharged.

A SAILOR'S EXPERIENCES: "ANCHORED IN BLANKET BAY."—The inmates of St. George's Hospital at the present time include Mr. W. Thompson, late carpenter of the s. s. Florida, who, on February 21st last, fell down the lower fore peak hatch of the vessel, and dislocated his hip. Mr. Thompson, who holds a master's certificate from the Board of Trade, now writes from the hospital describing his experiences as follows:—"Whilst being carried through the Bombay streets from the ship on a broken down old cain chair suffering with a dislocated hip with blood running out of my nose and without a covering over my head, the Inspector of police came up and stopped the procession. He ordered me to be put on to a cab (chair and all), and at the same time kindly lent his umbrella to keep the sun off my head, which was going round at the rate of knots. Acts like those, sir, deserve noticing. If others round and about neglect their duty towards a suffering cripple, why should the inspector shut his eyes and say to himself so shall I, and let the procession pass. Well, sir, after all, being arranged to the inspector's satisfaction, we started again (at a moderate speed) and reached St. George's Hospital in due order. After being scrubbed down by those Bombay boys and overhauled by the doctors, who lashed a long piece of wood, something like a ship's handspike, up and down my leg, I was handed over to Female Government, and came to an anchor in Blanket Bay."

ROBBING HIS SERVANT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nelmes charged Chuturbhuj Govindji with theft of silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 58, belonging to Mahadev Krishna, a domestic servant of the accused. The servant, as usual, removed the ornaments from his person, and put them in a corner in accused's house, and went out for a wash on Saturday. The master took the ornaments and would not return them. Complainant went to the police chowky, and charged his master with theft. Accused, in his defence, pleaded that about a month ago a theft was committed in his house, and he asked complainant if he had taken the money. Saturday before last complainant brought a bundle, containing some money, and handed it over to accused. The latter, on opening it, found only Rs. 270. As the servant was wearing some ornaments, accused suspected that those were made out of the balance of Rs. 130. He therefore told the servant to make good the deficit, or to forfeit the ornaments. Accused offered to call evidence to prove that he had told the complainant when he returned after bath, that he had taken the ornaments and that he had kept them to himself until complainant paid up the Rs. 130. The magistrate did not think such evidence could improve matters. He convicted and sentenced the accused to a day's imprisonment and fined him Rs. 50, or in default of payment of the fine he was to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Hunsraj Morarji, a Bhattia merchant, residing on the third floor of a house at Samuel Street, reported to the police, yesterday morning, that about 7 o'clock on the previous morning he locked the door of his room and went out in company of his wife. On their return home, about 10 p.m. on the same day, they found the lock on the door intact. They entered the place, and everything was found to be in order. Shortly afterwards the wife went to a cupboard, which was left open by her, to take out a "saree," when she discovered that forty-two pieces of silk and gold embroidered wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 1,095, and a silver "lota," of the value of Rs. 35, had been stolen therefrom. From inquiries made by the police, it appears that complainant's Bankotee servant, named Pandoo, received the key of the room about 6 o'clock that evening from his mistress for the purpose of lighting the lamp in the room, and after doing so, he went to the neighbouring house, where his mistress was, and returned the key to her about half-an-hour later. The complainant states that his servant, in league with another man, who is in the employ of a fellow-tenant on the same floor, must have committed the theft. The matter is under further investigation.

MISCHIEF IN CURSETJI SUKLAJI STREET.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sophie Sobelofkey, a Russian Jewess, residing in Cursetji Suklaji Street, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to a Mahomedan lad, named Abdul Razak, the son of a weaver, by pelting a stone at him. Mr. Hugh Sealy defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused admitted the offence, but pleaded provocation. Mr. Sealy, in addressing the court on behalf his client, stated that she had no intention to cause grievous hurt to the boy; but that she pelted stones with a view to frighten boys who had been constantly standing at her door, calling the accused all sorts of names and thus annoying her. It was unfortunate that complainant's head had been broken, for which he himself was to be blamed. Though the stone was not very big, nor was it thrown with great force, still it caused serious injury to complainant's head, which, on account of his youth, must have been very soft. The pleader asked the Court not to send his client to jail, but to inflict a fine upon her, so that a portion of the amount of the fine might be given to complainant as compensation for the injury sustained by him. The magistrate fined accused Rs. 20, out of which Rs. 10 were ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

A JEWISH LADY TURNED MAHOMEDAN.

BEFORE Mr. W. R. Hamilton, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Allarakhia Aboo Patel, a Mahomedan merchant, appeared to answer a summons, taken out against him by one Aaron Abraham Cohen, a Jew, charging him with kidnapping and enticing away his young wife Saila, aged sixteen years. Mr. De Souza appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Hugh Sealy defended the accused. From the evidence it appears that the complainant worked with one Isaacs, an opium-chest maker, and lived with his wife Saila in a house opposite the J. J. Hospital. The accused had a club on the same floor of the house on which complainant lived. The complainant married Saila about two years and a-half ago, and has at present a daughter only seven months old. About four months ago, complainant became acquainted with accused, who used to take him to his club and treated him. Subsequently, the accused commenced visiting the complainant at his room, and during the absence of the latter he paid frequent visits to his wife. This fact coming to the knowledge of the complainant, he requested the accused to discontinue the visits during his absence from home, but the latter kept on going to his place. When complainant remonstrated with accused for his persistency, the latter removed his club from that house, but still, it is alleged, he continued visiting complainant's wife during his absence. The complainant eventually took his wife to his father's place, where he and his wife had ever since been residing. On Wednesday, the 13th ultimo, complainant saw the accused in company of two or three Mahomedans sitting in a victoria opposite the house, when accused called for and had a drink from an Irani's shop and then drove away. On the following day, the complainant, on returning home, learnt that his wife had left the house with his child in a victoria, and he made a report to Superintendent Nolan. Subsequently the complainant learnt that his wife had gone to the church of Islam at Bhendy Bazaar, and had embraced Mahomedanism. In his cross-examination by Mr. Sealy, complainant stated that his wife's age was not written in the marriage certificate. He was a member of accused's club, which was frequented by Parsees, Jews, and Hindus. He used to drink at the club, but was always forced to do so. His father-in-law also visited the club, and took drinks there. On the 24th March last, accused removed his club into another house opposite the Babula Tank, where the complainant never went. No one besides the witness saw accused in his room, and no one heard complainant tell accused not to visit his room. He never complained to the police about accused forcing himself into complainant's room, because he was afraid of him. The witness used to see accused in his room, when he returned home for meals at 8 a.m., and noon, and though the accused knew those were the witness' hours for coming home, yet he visited the place at other hours. Witness' wife had never written a letter to him (the husband) asking him to become a Mahomedan and promising to live with him if he agreed to do so. After Superintendent Nolan declined to take steps against the accused, witness had been to Superintendent Sweeny and to the Commissioner of Police, but they also declined to interfere. After three witnesses had been examined on behalf of the prosecution, Mr. De Souza, on behalf of the complainant, applied for leave to withdraw the case, on the ground that his client could not produce certificate of age of the girl Saila from the Rabbi. Mr. Sealy objected to the withdrawal, contending that it was not fair for the prosecution to file a complaint against a respectable merchant and then to withdraw it, saying that the complainant could not get any evidence. The magistrate said that he could at present only discharge the accused for want of proof of the certificate. But if the complainant produced the necessary certificate hereafter, he (complainant) might file a fresh information against accused. Mr. Sealy asked that, in the event of the complainant filing a fresh information against his client, his Worship would be pleased not to order a summons to be issued against accused, but issue a notice to show cause, so that his client might have an opportunity of explaining matters. His Worship remarked that he would consider over the matter after seeing the certificate of age of the girl. The accused was then ordered to be discharged.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THE annual meeting of the subscribers to the Bombay Hunt was held at the Bombay Gymkhana, last evening, at 6 o'clock, Mr G. K. Remmington presiding.

The following report was presented at the meeting:—

"Your committee beg to submit their Report for the season 1895-96 with accounts of receipts and expenditure. The season opened with a credit balance of Rs. 403-12-4, and the accounts now presented show a credit balance of 602-9-2. These figures are exclusive of the value of the saddlery, stable gear, kennel kit, furniture, &c., which are the property of the Hunt, and also of the two Hunt horses "Job" and "Heavenborn" which are valued at Rs. 300 and Rs. 800 respectively. Twenty-three couple of hounds were purchased by Walter Bell and arrived from England in the S. S. Clan Monroe, on the 7th October. Hunting commenced on the 21st November and ended on the 15th March; hounds were out on thirty-five mornings and killed nineteen and a-half brace of jackals. One hound was lost at exercise and four couple died during the season; in the case of two and a-half couple death was caused by disease of the lungs; the remaining one and a-half couple were injured in the field. Six couple of hounds have been sold to the Ootacamund Hunt, five couple to Meerut, four and a-half couple to the Peshawar Vale, and the remaining three couple to Belgaum, realising Rs. 3,550. Two horses were purchased for the Master—one of these, "Hopeful," has been raffled for 500, and the other the Master has offered to keep till the next season. It is proposed to keep on Bell's horse "Job," at the expense of the Hunt, as was done last year. The thanks of the Hunt are due to Veterinary Surgeon-Major Mills, for his valuable services as Honorary Veterinary Surgeon to the Hunt. A list of subscribers is appended. C. Gray, F. C. Macrae, G. K. Remington, J. L. Symons, G. H. Townsend, Members of Committee; H. M. Steuart, M. F.-H., H. E. E. Procter, Honorary Secretary. Bombay, 7th May 1896."

In moving the adoption of the report and the accounts, the chairman observed that financially they were in a very satisfactory position, the subscriptions being the largest and the balance larger than the previous year.

Mr. H. C. Burder seconded, and the proposal was carried.

It was next resolved to purchase a pack of hounds for the ensuing season, and Mr. H. M. Steuart was re-elected Master of Hounds, Mr. H. E. E. Procter, honorary secretary, and the following gentlemen were appointed members of the Committee:—Messrs. H. C. Burder, C. Gray, F. C. Macrae, G. K. Remmington, G. H. Townsend, and J. L. Symons.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. Steuart, M.F.H., and Mr. H. E. E. Proctor, honorary secretary.

The usual compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

FOR the past fortnight elaborate preparations have been in progress for the grand ceremonial consecration of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral at St Thome in the diocese of His Lordship the Bishop of Mylapore. Roman Catholic prelates were invited from all parts of India to be present and take part in the ceremony. The first to arrive was His Lordship the Bishop of Dacca, who was shortly after followed by H. E. the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa. The Archbishop of Pondicherry and Major Pinto, an A.D.C., and special representative of H. R. H. the Duke of Oporto, Viceroy of Goa, arrived on Friday. The ceremoney of consecrating the new Cathedral commenced on Saturday night, and was continued the whole of yesterday from a very early hour and terminated after the evening service which commenced in the new Catheral at 7-30. A banquet, followed by fire works, brought the proceedings to a close late last night.

The Watch-Night Service over, the relics of the Saints, which are preserved in marble slabs, was held on Saturday night, with Matins and Lauds at the Episcopal Oratory, within the residence of the Bishop of Mylapore, at 6-30 p.m. The chapel being small only a few of the higher clergy and the Prelates of Goa and Dacca could be admitted. Throughout the night, a Guard of Honour, of two clerics at a time, kept watch over the relics. The streets of Mylapore near the new Cathedral were prettily illuminated, and at 11 p.m., there was a grand pyrotechnic display before the Episcopal residence.

At 5 A.M. on Saturday morning, His Grace the Archbishop of Goa entered the cathedral to commence the consecration ceremony. Seating himself on his "faldistorium" he ordered all people present except the clergy and the choir, to withdraw and then went in procession to the Episcopal Chapel, where the relics of the Saints had been in repose the previous night. Here the seven penitential psalms were said, after which the procession returned to the central door of the Cathedral. While remaining outside a few prayers were offered up and the procession then went thrice round the building blessing it. The clergy and choir then entered the Cathedral, all others having to wait outside. The Patriarch went as far as the middle of the building to his "faldistorium." The floor was next strewn with ashes over which the Patriarch, with one end of his crosier, wrote the Greek and Roman Alphabets. The Patriarch next proceeded to the foot of the High Altar, where after reciting a few prayers he went round blessing the interior of the Cathedral. In the meanwhile the Archbishop of Pondicherry and the Bishops of Dacca, Mylapore and Bishop Mayer began vesting themselves. When all was ready; a procession, formed of the prelates and clergy proceeded to the Episcopal Chapel, when the relics were conveyed under a canopy to the central door of the Cathedral, then round the bilding and next into it. It was only at this stage that the crowds of people were permitted into the Cathedral and soon filled it to overflowing. The prelates next severally and simultaneously began the consecration of the altars; and subsequently the Patriarch went round consecrating the walls of the sacred edifice, a brass Maltese cross let into the walls marking the spots were the ceremony had taken place. This was the closing scene of the ceremonies, after which the Patriarch retired. A High Mass was then sung by one of the priests in the presence of the remaining four prelates and the service ended about 1 P. M.

At 5-30 P. M. the following Adress was presented to His Lordship the Bishop of Mylapor Mr. F Lazaro being deputed to read it:—At about 6-30 P.M., the Patriarch being indisposed the four other prelates drove up to the Pro-Cathedral whence the Blessed Sacrament was carried in grand procession to the new Cathedral, where it was reposed on the High Altar. The Bishop of Dacca preached an eloquent and learned sermon on the ceremonies of the day. The service was brought to a close with the Te Deum and the Benediction.

After the evening service His Lordship the Bishop of Mylapore gave a banquet at his residence. Unfortunately, the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa, who was indisposed, was unable to be present either at the evening service or the banquet. During the banquet a number of toasts were given, beginning with that to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and ending with that to His Majesty the King of Portugal. After the banquet an exhibition of fireworks was given on the seashore opposite the residence of the Bishop of Mylapore, and was witnessed by an immense crowd. In fact, St. Thome was alive to a very late hour last night, or rather early this morning, with crowds, not only of the residents, but of people who had come from all parts of Madras to witness the great ceremony. The streets in the vicinity of the Cathedral were illuminated with thousands of butties, and altogether this quiet old suburb of Madras was brilliantly en fete.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 12.

Wood, Lt-Col, Punjab, 10th B Lancers, on leave, from Jhelum.

MAY 13.

Hubbard, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, I M S, on leave, from Almora.
Nelson, Lt, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, from Ahmednagar.
Jones, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Bull, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 12.

Arnott, Col, Ms, R E, on furlough, to England.
Anderson, Lt, Ms, 21st M I, from furlough, to Bangalore.

MAY 13.

Gregory, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Durham L I, on duty, to Poona.
Bull, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Poona.
Hepburn, Lt-Col, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Meerut.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th May, 1896.

1. Capt. A. K. Leslie having returned from leave of absence assumes command of the Corps from this date.
2. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 20th ultimo.
3. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at the Byculla Head-quarters to-day at 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette*, May 7.)

On the termination of his special duty Mr H A Anderson, Depy Commr, is appointed to officiate as Commr and Supt of the Derajat Divn, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th of April 1896, vice Mr R I Bruce, CIE, retiring from the service.

Surgn-Major M O'Dwyer, Civil Surgn, Jullundur, has obtained furlough on medical certificate for one year and five months, under Article 340 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th of May 1896.

Mr W Macdonald, Ex Engr, on special duty in the Public Works Secretariat, Punjab, is transferred to the Simla Provincial Division, of which he assumed charge from Mr B G Wallis on the afternoon of the 18th April 1896.

Mr H C Roberson, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is granted language leave for three months, with effect from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it, under the provisions of Public Works Dept Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 45.

Mr H C Sanders, Asst Engr, from the Rawalpindi Provincial Divn to the Simla Provincial Divn.

MILITARY NEWS.

The undermentioned officer has passed the examination for promotion to the rank of Lieut:—2nd Lieut D R Patton, 2nd Battn Manchester Regt.

Intimation having been received that Major E C Hawkshaw 70th Field Battery Royal Artillery, will be placed on retired pay on the 11th April 1896, he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date, travelling at the public expense, under Army Regulations, India, Volume X, part I, paragraph 212 (IV), and part II paragraph 519 (II).

Military Works Dept—On arrival in India, 2nd Lieut E W S Mahon, R E, is posted to the Bengal Command.

E I R Vol Rifle Corps:—Lieut P G Murray, Supernumerary List, North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles, to be Capt, vice Lawrence, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

The Lieut-Genl Commdg the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:—43rd Gurkha Rifles—Surg-Lieut P F Chapman to the offig medical charge of the Regt.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India:—

Royal Artillery—Capt C T Caulfied, 54th Field Battery for one year on private affairs.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut P G Reynolds for six months, on private affairs.

5th Lancers—Capt E O Wathen for six months, on private affairs.

Lieut R C Browne-Clayton for six months, on medical certificate.

Army Vety Dept—Vety Capt D C Pallin for four months, on private affairs.

1st Battn Shropshire L I—Lieuts C E Ruck-Keene from 14th April to 30th Nov 1896, on private affairs.

2nd Battn Oxfordshire L I—Lieut R C R Owen for six months, on medical certificate.

Army Medical Staff—Surg-Major G J Coates, for 6 months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battn Royal Sussex Regt—Lieut H Scott for six months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough in India:—

Royal Engrs—Capt H G C Swayne, Military Works Dept, for six months, on private affairs, under chapter II, rule XXV of the Furlough Rules of 1868.

Royal Engrs—Lieut-Col R T Orpen, Military Works Dept, for six months, on private affairs, under chapter II Rule XXV of the Furlough Rules of 1868.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave out of India:—1st Battn Shropshire L I—Lieut-Col F W Robinson from 28th April to 17th Oct 1896, on private affairs.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck of duty:—Major L J Browne, I S C, Second-in-Command, 17th Bengal Infy, for one year. Pension service, 25th year commenced 29th Nov 1895.

Lieut Col R O Lloyd, R E, Military Works Dept, for six months and twenty days. Pension service 27th year commenced 8th Jan 1896.

Major E C Stanton, R E, Military Works Dept, for one year. Pension service 20th year, commenced 14th Aug 1895.

Lieut J H Campbell, I S C, Squadron Officer and Adjt, 7th Bengal Cavalry, for seven months. Pension service 6th year, commenced 3rd Sept 1895.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—Surg-Capt T W A Fullerton, 2nd Bengal Infy, for six months, on Medical certificate.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 13TH OF MAY, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·654	WSW	5	100·5	74·4	34	...	1·89	—1·43
Agra	29·648	SW	5	101·5	81·2	34	...	0·22	—1·47
Cawnpore	29·653	NNE	3	105·9	84·5	37	..	0·42	...
Allahabad	29·623	C	2	104·6	78·3	41	..	0·87	—1·30
Jhansi	29·661	NE	3	108·2	86·2	24	...	0·64	—1·09
Jacobabad	29·603	C	3	113·2	78·6	49	...	1·00	—0·38
Karachi	29·718	WSW	14	92·3	79·0	76	—	0·14	—1·70
Jeypore	29·684	Calm	5	108·3	82·3	39	...	0·31	—1·47
Ajmere	29·712	Calm	1	106·9	76·5	36	...	0·07	—1·49
Deesa	29·730	WNW	9	111·5	77·5	46	...	..	—0·58
Ahmedabad	29·731	NW	3	110·4	80·1	36	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·718	W	18	105·5	77·9	30	...	0·14	—0·49
Rajkot	29·766	WNW	14	107·3	75·1	45	...	0·03	—0·57
Veraval	29·783	WSW	11	86·2	76·2	87	...	..	...
Neemuch	29·712	NNE	6	106·0	81·6	37	...	0·04	—1·12
Indore	29·687	W	5	105·5	81·1	30	...	0·08	—1·08
Saugor	29·649	Calm	2	106·8	86·6	23	..	0·44	—2·22
Jubulpore	29·638	Calm	3	106·5	83·1	30	...	0·10	—2·97
Hoshangabad	29·647	W	2	108·0	85·5	20	...	0·25	—1·96
Khandwa	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Raipur	29·626	E	4	107·5	85·4	34	...	0·45	—2·48
Nagpur	29·633	NNW	5	109·2	90·0	34	...	0·45	—2·97
Amraoti	29·658	W	5	107·8	84·7	25	...	...	—2·69
Akola	29·672	WNW	10	109·1	88·6	26	...	0·04	—2·98
Surat	29·755	Calm	c	94·7	78·1	23	...	...	—0·31
Malegaon	29·696	WNW	9	105·3	80·1	22	...	..	—1·46
Bombay	29·804	W	8	91·4	81·4	68	...	0·06	—0·87
Poona	29·776	WSW	17	103·5	73·8	48	...	2·87	+0·37
Ahmednagar	29·719	NW	8	102·4	72·4	[illegible]	...	1·56	...
Aurangabad	29·708	SSE	4	106·1	78·7	18	...	0·14	...
Shelapur	29·728	NW	8	106·9	80·0	34	...	0·71	—2·40
Ratnagiri	29·807	W	8	91·9	81·8	66	...	0·34	—0·55
Belgaum	29·776	WSW	18	96·2	66·9	65	..	2·65	—2·32
Goa	29·815	NW	13	90·0	82·4	65	...	0·36	...
Karwar	29·819	NW	7	90·7	78·5	73	..	0·48	—2·83
Mangalore	29·823	Calm	4	90·8	79·9	68	..	5·44	—0·21
Calicut	29·808	NW	18	92·2	81·9	68	...	6·81	—5·50
Cochin	29·809	NW	8	90·8	83·1	78	0·02	13·85	—5·65
Bangalore	29·797	SW	10	95·3	70·3	73	...	5·51	—1·92
Secunderabad	29·846	NW	6	108·8	80·7	41	...	1·28	—2·71
Masuliptam	29·715	SE	11	94·6	83·0	78	...	0·90	—8·17
Bellary	29·740	WNW	13	106·2	78·3	43	...	3·75	—0·15
Cuddapah	29·721	SW	F	110·3	86·0	41	...	6·95	+0·28
Madras	29·701	SSW	8	102·0	82·0	71	...	19·85	—1·83
Coimbatore	29·773	SW	4	99·4	76·3	75	...	3·44	—5·32
Trichinopoly	29·730	WSW	12	106·7	71·5	67	0·51	9·60	—2·57
Negapatam	29·721	SW	11	107·1	82·9	73	..	38·19	+6·20
Colombo	29·818	WSW	10	91·0	83·0	85	..	34·51	—12·69
Aden	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in Sind, the Punjab, North-West and Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, Gujarat, Berar, and at Surat, Malegaon, Poona, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Mangalore, Bangalore and Secunderabad, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are moderately steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at many of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh to strong at Bhuj, Rajkot, Karachi, Akola, Belgaum, Goa, Calicut, Bellary and Trichinopoly. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Bhuj, 18 at Rajkot, Malegaon and Bellary, and 16 at Ahmednagar. The maximum temperature is largely to very largely in excess of the normal at Deesa, Secunderabad, Cuddapah and Negapatam, and the minimum similarly so at Cochin, Malegaon, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Indore and Jeypore. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Madras and Colombo, and the skies are partially clouded at Cawnpore, Nagpur, Amraoti, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Goa, Mangalore, Cochin and Colombo. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Trichinopoly and a few drops at Cochin. A small area of abnormally low pressure lies at and about Madras, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and to the east of Nagapatam in the Bay, where the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition. A telegram received yesterday from Seychelles reports "moderate to fresh south-east trades, partially cloudy sky, no rain and lightning to south."

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 13.

Wednesday's pressure has decreased everywhere the fall being greatest and rapid in the Punjab and least and slight in Ceylon. Readings are low in Central Punjab and relatively low in the Gangetic plain, West Bengal and the Central Provinces and high in West of the Peninsula and South of the Bay. Winds are little changed and over upper India the directions remain variable and numerous calms are reported. The force is still fresh at some western, Central and Southern stations. The temperature has decreased over Burma and generally increased elsewhere. The mean temperature is normal over the N.-W.P. and the Punjab, but is excessive in other places. The highest maximum is a hundred and thirteen point four at Chanda. Showers have occured over North-East India and at one or two places in the Gangetic plain and the peninsula. Silchar reports one inch which is the heaviest fall.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th May 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·806
Temperature of the Air	degrees	85·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·3
Dew Point		75·6
Relative humidity of Air		0·724
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	91·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		80·5
General Directions of wind*		W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	182

* From midnight to midnight.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 13.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macrae s—32 cases whisky and provisions, P C Shroff and Sons; 27 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee; 27 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cowasjee.
Armenia s—3 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—100 cases candles, R A Hoosein.

FROM LONDON.

Shannon s—7 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Peninsular s—1 puncheon brandy, K N Curranee and Co.
Mazagon s—9 cases tobacco, Essoofally Russooljee; 10 cases essences, Currimbhoy Julalbhoy and Co; 3 cases paper, Balcrushna Sazba and Co; 5 cases wine, K N Curranee and Co; 7 bales ham and bacon, Treacher and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Hochheimer s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy.
Stolzenfels s—5 hogsheads methylated spirit, John Roberts and Co.
Benares s—6 cases glassware, Cassum Nanjee and Co; 2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 10 cases clocks, Mohandas Kamalsee and Co; 1 puncheon rectified spirit, Lawrence and Co.
Lindenfels s—2 qr-casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Benares s—352 cases window glass, Surrufally Mamoojee; 54 cases glassware, Sooltanally Abdoolally; 38 boxes window glass, J G Trifftz and Sohn.
Stolzenfels s—5 bales paper, Aldridge Salmon and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Oceanien s—5 cases medicine, Vulubhjee Bhica and Co; 42 qr casks wine and 34 cases portwine, B X Furtado and Brother.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Mazagon s—28 cases provisions, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM CHARANTE.

Oceanien s—4 cases brandy, Souza and Fernandes.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

ASCENSION DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 14.
9 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.
(Madras time.)

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or alling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 3, Harringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Ness, 1,962 tons, Captain John Mathias, sailed yesterday for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo.

THE s s Indrani, 3,225 tons, Captain T Trotter, sailed yesterday for London and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Obra, 3,496 tons, Captain P de St Croix, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (1st May), with a cargo of 7,122 tons of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,107 tons, Captain N F Ferris, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and Rangoon with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N. Co's s s Naderi, 1,[illegible] tons, Captain McAllister, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda (28th April) via Mussowa, Hodeida and Aden, with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain G Jourdain, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant, from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 39 cases opium, and 45 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain P L Wadge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (29th April), with a cargo of sugar and the following passengers:—Mr Schulze, Mr R Sulliman, Mrs T Bhay and infant, Master E S Rahim, and 36 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain T A Collins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (24th April) via Lamoo, Mombassa and Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr M G Begg, Mr Govind Venayak, Mrs Osman, son and infant and 47 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Po, Captain G Rapallo, arrived from Genoa:—Mr V Gabri, Mr P Brigheuti, Mr R Lakshman, Mr and Mrs G Dumayne, Mr R Coleman, Captain Belseto, Mr J Newell, Mr and Mrs G Esposrts, Mrs and three Miss Bettiglieri, Mr J Brough, and Mrs E Brown.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Kaiser-i-Hind, 2,385 tons, Captain C Daniel, will sail to-day for China with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following a passengers:—Mr J H Murray, Lt-Col E J Wood, Mr McCalt, Mr G Ryner, and Mr J E Clayton. For Shanghai—Mr Johnson Brunett, and Mr Brunett Jnr. For Colombo—Lieut F F Brown, Mr Blackhall, Mr Abdool Hoosen, wife and infant, Mr Goolam Hoosen and servant, Mr J A J Noorbhoy and servant, Mr R B Nixon, Mr N Lazarus and 45 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
A	Alphee	998	Etienne	P Gulf	15-5	E D Baillow
B	Congo	1821	Jones	Hull	15-5	F M & Co
C	Nurani	4428	Carson			J Morrison
D	Ramillies	1904	Richards	Genoa	18-5	T Mackintosh
F	Ras Rowa					W & A Graham
K	Indrani	3226	Trotter	London	13-5	K Nixon & Co
L	Assyria	970	Acheson	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
M	Ileafee	373	Ally	E C Africa		Naser bin Ahmed
N	Arab	2674	Nast	Genoa	15-5	K Nixon & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Sabermati	524	Ahmed	C Gulf	14-5	Shepherd & Co
	Brahmani	524	Budroo	Mangalore	15-5	Do.
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Kt Bachelor	4090	Thomas	Hamburg	15-5	K Nixon
2	Nubia	3551	Knox	Liverpool	19-5	W& A Graham
3	Po	1532	Ropolio	Genoa	28-5	C Barboro
4	Strathord	2599	McIntyre	Amsterdam	25-5	W & A Graham
5	Peshawar	2277	Cole	China	N F	P & O Co
6	Kaiser-i-Hind	2385	Daniel	China	14-5	P & O S N Co
8	Hillbrook	1795	Homeward	Kurrachi	16-5	F Forbes
9	Ness	1962	Mathias	Trieste	14-5	J Mackintosh
10	Mogul	2354	Wright	Hull	16-5	M M & Co
12	Werneth Hall	2667	Conby	N F		E Bates & Co
14	Sheik	2828	Newry	Antwerp	15-5	K Nixon
15	Hydaspes	1912	Dowell	China	17-5	P & OCo
16	Den of Airlie	2275	Singer			W & A Graham
	MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	Henzada	2078				B I S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Balldropsat Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Henry Bolckow (s).	Jourdain	Busreh, April 18.
13	Vadala (s)	Wadge	Mauritius, April 29,
	Po (s)	Rapallo	Genoa, April 19.
	Goa (s)	Collins	Zanzibar, April 24.
	Naderi (s)	McAllister	Jeddah, April 28.
	Obra (s)	St. Croix	Calcutta, May 1,

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Colaba (s)	Ferris	Calcutta, &c.
	Indrani (s)	Trotter	London and Dunkirk
	Ness (s)	Mathias	Trieste and Venice.

The steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, Captain Daniel, obtained her port clearance yesterday for China.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Henry Bolckow, for Persian Gulf.
„ Pachumba, for Karachi, &c.
„ Naderi, for Jedda, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May			
9	Booldana s	Hugill	Rangoon, May 6.
	Gutenfels s	Dewers	Hamburg, March 21.
	Eden Hall s	Black	Bombay, April 30.
10	Daphne s	Bargstaller	Bombay, May 1.
	Darius s	Curry	Hongkong, April 26.
	Brenda sp	Gifford	New York, Jan 4.

DEPARTURES.

May 9.—Steamers Logician, Nizam and Nerbudda.
May 10.—Steamer Scindia.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—2 bales cotton, Owen and Okell; 700 bales cotton waste and 75 bales rags, Edwin Butterworth and Co; 80 bales wool, D Nagjee; 130 bales wool, J Cara; 260 bales cotton fly and 140 bales cotton waste, Pragjee Hirjee and Co; 1,001 cwts myrabollams, Tyabjee.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—123 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 32 bundles hemp, N Futehally and Co; 5,001 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,001 cwts myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co; 4,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Brothers; 175 cwts buffalo horns, H O H Hassum; 80 cwts gum, Laljee Ludha; 27 cwts gum, Allarakhiabhoy Kanji; 12 bales skins and 11 cases fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 70 cwts gum, Heerjee Virdhore; 225 cwts olibanum, A Chaglanee and Co; 19 cases indigo, The Bombay Co; 8 bales hides, V Gangjee; 50 cwts gum, G Sojpal; 80 cwts olibanum, A Mooman; 34 cwts olibanum, A Mowjee.

FOR HULL.

Cango s—2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 1,050 cwts myrabolams, The South Indian Export Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kt Bachelor s—220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 140 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 10 cwts weedseed, Bauer and Krause; 8,004 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 294 bales cotton, and 570 cwts gum, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ras Rowa s—2,001 cwts wheat, Dharsee Nanjee and Co.
Sidra s—4,000 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, John Fachiri; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Strathded s—1,173 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 17,008 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sheikh s.—55 bales hemp, N Futihally and Co; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, Sanday and Co.
Algoa s.—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton and 7,000 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 3,426 cwts rapeseed, and 588 cwts gingellyseed, Owen and Okell; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Isaac Wright and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Idar s—3,960 cwts groundnuts, 2,459 cwts castorseed, and 224 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Sheikh s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.
Arab s—2 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 259 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Ramilies s—100 bales cotton, John Fachiri; 2,800 cwts linseed, and 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda s—100 bales cotton, Pheroz C Sethna.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hydaspes s—30 bales cotton, F M Chinoy, 90 bales twist Silas E Sassoon; 200 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 80 bales twist, Talati and Sons; 50 bales twist, H A Esmail and Co; 20 bales twist, Lyon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 107 bales cotton, S E Sassoon; 300 bales cotton, 400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 54 cwts cloves, and 3¾ cwts ivory, 3 cwts moyeeteeth, M M Esabhoy; 2 parcels cow bazar, Bundally Esmail; 60 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 32 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, F M Chinoy and Co; 6 chests opium, F C Kukha and Co; 30½ chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 21 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 7 chests opium N Cassumbhoy and Co; 5 chests opium, L Chuttoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hydaspes s—75 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 291 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 150 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 115 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 25 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Mfg Co; 7 bales twist and 29 bales piece goods, C Bomonjee and Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—20 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 54 chests opium, N J Abraham; 28 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 47 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, F M Chinoy; 42 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 10 chests opium, R Hurmookhroy; 6 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 9½ chests opium, E Noordin and Co.

DON'T BE CARELESS ABOUT 'SLIGHT COLD OR COUGH!'—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis, and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and wind pipe. As 12, of MADON, SONS and Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

CANE CHAIRS for Homeward-Bound Passengers Camp and Drawing-room use, a well-selected Assortment has just been received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld. 18, Marine Street.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

PIANOS for HIRE and on the Monthly Payment System, Rs. 23 per Month will purchase, a good Iron-framed PIANO.—Bombay S. ROSE and Co.

MAHABLESHWARDAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable Rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FOR SALE, NAGUR'S Patent World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests Patent Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c. &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30'+7'+130 lbs. working pressure, high class fittings, now ready for delivery with Government Inspector's Certificate. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, for Karachi, European ENGINEER, to take charge of Cotton Press. Previous experience with Cotton Presses desirable. Apply by letter to the BOMBAY COMPANY, Limited, Bombay.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW WANTED for six months in Marine Lines or near Fort. Address "B. 42," care of this Office.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. Max Denso's Furniture, Piano, English Victoria, Garden, etc., at Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

ON VIEW.—Mr. J. A. Shepherd's Bona-Fide Sale of Valuable Furniture by "Wimbridge," Horses, English Cow, Garden, &c., at 'Westrop House,' Malabar Hill.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

URO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book sellers and Railway Terminus.

POONA.—POONA HOTEL, Poona is a First class Upper-Storied and most Comfortable HOTEL in Poona, Rooms bright: Airy and commodious. Each family has separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, with my wife and child for 4 days, and found everything very comfortable —indeed, always a good table, the rooms are well ventilated and clean. I found the Proprietor and servants very attentive. I am well satisfied, and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to the same.—G. CARTER, Bengal Ordnance Department.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.— "The Proprietor did all in his power to make myself and wife comfortable, the Hotel being very full."—A. K. S. Surgeon-Majo P. H.

AN AIRY OFFICE ROOM, 26½ by 16½ TO LET. Apply to M. P. BATHA and Co., 44, Tamarind Lane.

LANOWLI.—TO LET, two-storeyed, WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, Eight Rooms, for the hot weather. Apply "ZETA," care of this Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office. Steam Press.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING MART, 21, Esplanade Road, near the Clock Tower, Bombay. INSTALLATIONS Supplied and Erected. Large and Varied Electrical Stock.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 4.

MINERS.—Two experienced MINERS unemployed, thoroughly understand rock-drills, anxious for employment. Address "Miner," care of this Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

PEARSE & CO.'S Toilet Ammonia is an Invaluable preparation for all Toilet Purposes in this Hot Climate. Per Bot., As. 12; per doz., Rs. 8. Ask for PEARSE & Co.'s only. Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 13.

CONSOLS were 1-16th lower in London yesterday, at 111 5-8; Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged at 121 1-8. Three and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-8 per cent. to £63 3-8. The price of Bar Silver receded 1-16d. in London to 30 15-16d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was 3-8 cent per oz. cheaper, at 67 5-8 cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88¾ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 102¼, with Paris Exchange on London unaltered at fcs. 25·17½.

An extra allotment of ¼ lakh Council Bills on Madras was made at 1s. 2 1-8d., which is the same as was obtained for the Wire Transfers placed last Wednesday. The Exchange Bank further reduced their buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight, making it stand at 1s. 1¾d.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 2,120,000 quarters, or 70,000 quarters more than was upon the water at the end of the previous week.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having amounted to 7,000 bales, East Indians, *nil*. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4 13-32d.; but Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in most positions. the extreme quotations being 4 5-16d. per May deliveries, and 4 5-64d. for September-October. In East Indian Cotton, Broach was 1-32d. lower in all grades. The day's Imports were 13,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York, yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent, to 8 5-16 cents per lb.; August Futures being a cent higher at 8·13 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 9,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's arrivals, and those for the same period in the two preceding years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts	9,000	3,000	4,000
Three days' do.	20,000	18,000	11,000
Since 1st Sept., 1895......	5,029,000	7,746,000	5,710,000

A telegram through Reuter from Washington under yesterday's date, states that, according to the Agricultural Bureau Report, the average condition of the Cotton crop is 88 per cent. in the area planted, and there is an increase of 14 per cent. on the average expected as compared with last year.

A small to moderate business, in both directions, has transpired in our local Cotton market to-day, the feeling having remained steady and prices unchanged. Exporters have bought 800 bales, made up of 300 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 173; and Bengal, at Rs. 156; and 200 Broach, at Rs. 205; while the Mills have taken 1,100 bales in all, consisting of 500 Karanja, at Rs. 176¼; 300 Bhusawal, at Rs. 174; 200 Viramgaum, at Rs. 175; and 50 each of Kuddi, at Rs. 190; and 50 Akola, at Rs. 174 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS remain without any change in quotations, both markets having been steady with a moderate amount of business reported for shippers' account.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton........................	12,376	bales.
Wheat........................	22,451	cwts.
Linseed	10,904	,,
Rapeseed	5,935	,,
Gingelly........................	660	,,
Poppyseed........................	11,060	,,
Groundnuts	586	,,
Castorseed	2,523	,,
Rice........................	7,751	,,

FREIGHTS.—There is nothing doing in this market, the tone of which remains dull and quotations nominally unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened dull at 1s. 1 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits; forward Telegraphic having been quoted 1-32d. lower, at which a good deal was reported, and later, for Demand also at 1s. 1 7-8d. In Merchants' Paper, however, we have heard of nothing passing, the market closing quiet pending news of the result of Council drawings to-day as follows;—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 1 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 1 7-8d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 1 29-32d.	,,
Credits do.	...1s. 1 31-32d.	,,
Francs do.	...1·47.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 1-16 per cent. below last evening's closing rates, and has been steady throughout the day at this reduction, quotations leaving off at 110-5-16 for May, and 110¼ for Account.

SHARES have been quiet, and the few changes that have taken place in prices to-day, have been mostly in sellers' favour. We note an advance of Rs. 20 each, in City of Bombay and Howard and Bullough Mills; of Rs. 15 in Indian Manufacturing; and of Rs. 2 in Leopold; with, in Sun Mills, a decline of Rs. 2¼. Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills are Rs. 10 higher.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd May 1896, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,35,000	2,73,000	4,000	4,12,000
Or per mile of Railway	293	592	9	894
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	19,09,455	42,67,442	79,114	62,56,011
Total for 18 weeks...	20,44,455	45,40,442	83,114	66,68,011
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,27,466	4,16,625	1,489	5,45,580
Per mile of Ry do.	276	901	3	1,183
Total to corresponding date do.	18,98,923	49,91,217	67,327	69,57,467

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 1,33,580
Ditto to date............ „ 2,89,456

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd May 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	200	10	710
Or per mile of Railway	29	11	1	41
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	7,581	6,044	67	13,692
Total for 18 weeks...	8,081	6,244	77	14,402
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	470	423	..	893
Per mile of Ry do.	27	25	...	52
Total to corresponding date do.	7,943	8,767	55	16,765

Decrease for the week........................ Rs. 183
Ditto to date........................ „ 2,363

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd May 1896, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,73,000	2,52,000	4,000	4,29,000
Or per mile of Railway	103	151	2	256
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	25,44,177	47,82,093	1,05,640	74,31,910
Total for 18 weeks..	27,17,177	50,31,093	1,09,640	78,60,910
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,49,006	3,88,820	7,713	5,45,539
Per mile of Ry do.	89	232	5	326
Total to corresponding date do.	26,60,269	66,10,608	96,689	93,67,566

Decrease for the week........................ Rs. 1,16,539
Ditto. to date .... „ 15,06,656

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

GREEN—May 13, Thomas Jeffery, the beloved son of John and Mary Green, aged one year, 6 months and 24 days. Funeral will leave Grant Road, at 4-30, this evening.

HUMFREY—May 13, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Lt.-Col. John Humfrey, Inspector-General of Police. Funeral will leave Mr. Swan's Bungalow, at Harkness Road, this evening, at 4-15, reaching Sewree Cemetery at 5-30. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HOLDER—CUMMING—May 7, at St Paul's Church, Dibrugarh, Assam, by the Rev H G Russell, Charles Howard, eldest son of Captain C F Holder, late 8th Hussars, of Melbourne House Barnes, to Lilian Grace, second daughter of R S Comming, Esq., of Dedham Esse.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1896.

IT is satisfactory, so far as it goes, that the Government will appoint a day for the discussion of the question of the employment of Indian troops at Suakin. According to Mr. Curzon's statement, telegraphed by Reuter, the Indian Contingent will only be used in the defence of Suakin and its neighbourhood, which includes Tokar, Sinkat, and passes in the hills which bound the plain extending inland from Suakin. That is the recommendation of General Kitchener, who seems to be strictly following the precedent set by Lord Wolseley in 1885. We indicated yesterday how that precedent fared. Ten thousand men sent out to crush Osman Digna's numerically smaller force were set upon in the broken ground. Oppressed by the heat and embarrassed in their movements by the necessity of protecting three thousand camels and sixteen hundred mules carrying munitions, food and forage, they were unable to strike the decisive blow, and had to return to Suakin. We learn from Simla that it is not intended to make any forward movement on that side before September, the heat at Suakin being now intense. But intentions in such cases are sometimes overruled by circumstances. If Tokar be seriously threatened, as it is almost certain to be, the choice will lie between allowing that important position, from which Suakin draws its supplies, to fall into the hands of the Mahdists, or sending out such a force as can be spared for the purpose to endeavour to avert that misfortune. The decision not to employ Indian troops in the operations on the Nile is one with which we in this country need not quarrel. That determination also is in accordance with the precedent of 1885. The Contingent of 3,000 men which in a few days will embark for Suakin will cost India—or Egypt—£300,000 per mensem for pay and maintenance without counting the outlay entailed by the employment of eight steamers for transport purposes. By September, when active operations will begin, the expenditure on the Indian expedition will have totalled up to a crore or more. It is to be hoped that this burden will fall on the shoulders either of those who are responsible for this military demarche, or by those who may profit by it.

THE employment of Lascars on board British ships trading with Great Britain and the Colonies has been challenged by the Labour Party in the House of Commons and in the Australian Colonies. Lascars are, of course, as much British subjects as Mr. John Burns or Mr. Allen, or Colonial Prime Ministers. They are born sailors in a very liberal sense, for they come of a race of sailors who, as Mr. J. M. Maclean well observed, navigated ships in the Red Sea and between India and China centuries before Europeans doubled the Cape of Good Hope and found their way into Eastern waters. Yet they are referred to in the lofty scorn of ignorance as "foreigners" and "coolies," and the Home Government denounced for permitting their employment on board the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, which receives payment from the State for carrying the mails. In the Colonies attempts have been made to boycott the steamers on the same ground, the Trades Unions forbidding the dockers and warehousemen to load or unload ships which employ "coloured" labour. The Colonial Governments have proposed to insert a clause in the mail contracts prohibiting the employment of Lascars. As a matter of course, the Imperial Government declined to accede to that suggestion, and it is now being arranged with the Colonies that the mail contracts shall not in any sense exclude "coloured" labour. This is as it should be. It would be intollerable that disabilities should be arbitrarily imposed by local busy bodies on British subjects who have a right to employment on board British ships trading between British ports whatever their colour or creed. The application of the Palmerstonian Civis Britannicus does not commend itself to the philosophy of Colonial working men who went on strike for a pound a day and a five-day week. By their success in obtaining that concession they threw thousands of their own order out of employment, and inflicted a blow on the prosperity of the Colonies from which they are still suffering. The wiser heads in Melbourne will approve the action of the Government in firmly refusing to listen to the suggestion that the mail contracts should be tampered with to meet the views of the Larrikin, who cannot abide a Lascar.

In the House of Commons the question was raised by Mr. John Burns, who moved the reduction by £100 of the vote for the Post Office Packet Service, to call attention to the employment of Lascars on vessels carrying British mails. The Lascars employed on the P. and O. steamers were described by members representing the Trades Unions as foreigners and coolies, and denounced as blacklegs serving for lower wages than English sailors. The "fair wage" resolution of the House was invoked as fixing the Trades Union rate which should be paid by any firm or Company having a contract with a Government department. Unfortunately for himself, Mr. Burns rashly claimed the support of Mr. J. M. Maclean on this question, alleging as a reason that an election placard was issued during the contest for Cardiff promising that if he were elected he would secure the employment of British sailors on British ships. The honourable member for Cardiff showed conclusively that he had never hesitated to maintain before the electors that Lascars are not foreigners, but British subjects, and that as such they are in their right place on board steamers traversing Eastern seas and stopping in Eastern ports. What he objected to was the employment of tens of thousands of foreign subjects on board British ships to the exclusion of British sailors. He was able to refer to a speech which he delivered in Cardiff, in reply to Mr. Havelock Wilson, who asked that he should pledge himself to prohibit the competition of 26,000 Lascars sailing in ships under the British flag. We re-published in our issue of the 11th instant Mr. Maclean's courageous and manly refusal to accept such a doctrine even at the risk of alienating the sympathy of an electorate largely composed of working men. He denounced as monstrous and odious the proposition that British Indians should not be allowed to work beneath the British flag under which all the commerce of India is carried on. The proposition that it was "disgraceful" to allow Lascars to be employed under the flag of their sovereign in steamers largely subsidised with the money of Indian taxpayers he stigmatised as emanating from men of colossal ignorance, who have erased the very name of freedom and fairplay from their political creed. That speech was published and circulated by the Conservatives Association. No question as to the iniquity of supplying Lascars was ever put to Mr. Maclean again. In replying to Mr. Burns' arguments, the member for Cardiff pointed out that if the short-sighted policy of driving these Indians out of their legitimate employment were to succeed, the result would be that the Government of India would be bound to protect their own people by subsidising steamers for a special naval service, and stipulate for the employment of Lascars. Such a measure would eventuate in the loss of the carrying trade with India. We may strengthen that argument by pointing to the fact that, while Mr. Burns was denouncing the employment of "foreign" Lascars in British ships, subsidised in part by the Indian Government, the first of a line of Japanese steamers subsidised by the Governmen of Japan to compete for the carrying trade between England and the East was in Bombay harbour seeking cargo and passengers for London. That vessel was manned by Japanese sailors receiving lower wages than those earned by the Lascars employed in the P. and O. and other British steamers. The meddlers and muddlers who would deny to Indian sailors their right to earn their living under their own flag, could not prevent Japanese sailors from being employed on board steamers carrying the flag of Japan.

It would be a very great mistake to suppose that Lascars are only employed in preference to British sailors through motives of economy. Sir Thomas Sutherland spoke with full knowledge of the fact when he assured the House that the mixed crews of Europeans and Lascars cost more than a smaller crew of Europeans. The European quarter-masters are picked men, exceptionally well paid, and well cared for. Yet, strange to say, they scarcely ever re-engage after a year's service. They doubtless find the tropical climate too trying. As for the Lascars, they are efficient, orderly, sober, amenable to discipline, and able to stand without inconvenience the cold of Western as well as the heat of Eastern seas. But as is the case with all Oriental, or at all events all Indian labour, it is necessary to employ a greater number of them than of Europeans. The Peninsular and Oriental Company, the chairman reminds us, manned their ships with Europeans when they first used the Suez Canal in 1874. But it was found that when going at a high speed in Eastern waters European labour is not so efficient as Lascar labour. The European sailor is unstrung by the heat and unfitted for continuous exertion. It was, therefore, found necessary to replace the European crews by mixed crews of high-rated and carefully selected Europeans and a considerable number of Lascars who have to be kept on all the year round. Neither the officers of the P. and O., nor the passengers, have ever seen reason to regret the change. Nor have the European sailors either, if we may judge from the fact that even the quarter-masters find a prolonged service in the Indian and China seas irksome and long to get back to the colder seas of the West. Mr. Hanbury, on the part of the Government, pointed out how inappropriate is the term blackleg as applied to Lascars, who are so different in their habits, condition, and mode of life from British sailors, that it is absurd to accuse them of doing wrong in accepting a lower rate of wages, which is for them relatively high. As for the subsidy to the Company, India pays £72,000 of it, and by no principle of fairplay could natives of India be prohibited from being employed in the mail steamers. That was the view of the matter taken by the House of Commons, for the vote was passed without a dissentient voice.

THE Government of India have hit on a happy method of making amends for the occasional inadvertence of members of the Executive Council in omitting to notice in their speeches in the Legislative Council, the criticisms of non-official members on particular points. In the course of the able speech in which the Hon. Mr. Playfair gave his opinions as a business man upon Sir James Westland's Budget statement, he enquired whether the attention of Government had been directed to the remarks appearing in the reports of the British Consuls in China, upon the increased adulteration by the Chinese of Indian opium with Tientsin cake, sesamum seed cake, and other compounds, to the prejudice of the reputation of the Indian drug, before it reaches the consumer, and whether the Government would endeavour to induce the officials in China to protect the Indian trade against this pernicious practice. The grievance is a serious one, and Mr. Playfair's enquiry was quite opportune, seeing that only a few days earlier the Indian opium merchants had sent in to Government particulars of a specific instance of the substitution of coal for opium in some of the chests upon their reaching the treaty ports. However, Sir James Westland had so many criticisms to reply to, that the question raised by the Hon. Mr. Playfair was inadvertently passed over, and so it comes about that the correspondence that has passed on the subject during the last three or four years has been published in the *Government Gazette*. The correspondence, a part of which we published yesterday, throws an instructive light upon the devious ways and methods of Chinese diplomacy, and shows how easy it is for the Chinese merchants to defraud the public and palm off inferior brands as Malwa and Bengal opium. By Article 4 of the Additional Article to the Chefoo Convention of 1885, opium has to be deposited in bond in warehouses or hulks approved by the Customs, and after payment of duty and likin and is repacked on the spot, the packages being stamped by the Customs. Each such package is then entitled to receive a transit certificate from the Customs authorities.

At the ports of Chinkiang and Wahu, however, the merchant is allowed to remove opium which has paid duty and likin to his own godown. It is only brought to be packed under the supervision of the Customs after it has been sold. "During the interval," as Mr. O'Conor, Her Majesty's representative in China, remarked in writing to the Viceroy on the subject nearly four years ago, "a door is opened to abuses: the opium thus seized has been found to be adulterated, and it is difficult for a British merchant to prove that such opium is the same as that which has already paid the legal duties." It is not surprising that under these circumstances, complaints should be received from China of the deterioration of the Indian drug, and that the growth of the poppy and the manufacture of opium should have received so great an impetus in recent years. On the rare occasions on which the adulterated drug was seized and confiscated, the wily Chinese merchants at once alleged that it had been tampered with in India itself. But there has invariably been ample evidence to show that the cases are received intact at the Customs-houses, bearing the unbroken seals of the Indian factories. When the matter was brought to the notice of the Bombay Government, the local merchants were consulted, and after full enquiry, Mr. Nugent, who was then Chief Secretary, wrote that the Governor-in-Council was of opinion that the proper course to prevent Indian opium losing its reputation amongst the consumers in China, is to remove the facilities afforded for its adulteration at Chinkiang and Wuhu by the system which now obtains at those two ports by substituting the practice in force at the other Treaty Ports. In accordance with this view, pressure was brought to bear on the Chinese Government to make the requisite change. The Chinese Commissioner of Customs reported in favour of so doing, and also that the additional articles of the Chefoo Convention be more strictly adhered to in other ports. The native dealers, however, pretended that their trade would be ruined by a strict enforcement of the additional articles. The matter has not yet been definitely settled, but the attention that has been directed to the subject has led to a considerable check being put on the flagrant malpractices of the wily Chinese dealers. The result is that in spite of the remarkable statement of a Chinese official that the people prefer to buy an adulterated article, the demand for Indian opium has considerably increased. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will keep the subject well to the front, and will not rest satisfied until the system has been so improved as to render these malpractices impossible. Otherwise, there will be very little chance of a continuance of the Malwa and Bengal opium trade with China, in view of the enormous increase in the cultivation of opium within the dominions of the Celestial Emperor.

MR. F. H. VINCENT, who has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police, Satara, left Bombay, last evening, to take charge of his new appointment. About noon, yesterday, almost all the Superintendents of Police, and the whole of the establishment of the Police Commissioner's Office at Byculla, waited upon Mr. F. H. Vincent, and congratulated him on his new appointment. They expressed a hope to see Mr. Vincent to be their Deputy Commissioner some future day. Mr. Vincent having thanked them for their kind wishes, they left.

ACCUMULATED privilege leave of absence is granted to Major A. Smith, 22nd Bombay Infantry, from the 15th May to 12th August.

AN "Old Indian" writes to the *Westminster Gazette*:—"You mentioned lately that the Nizam of Hyderabad would not visit England this summer lest he should not receive honours as great as those paid the Ameer's son (his social inferior) last year. Well, in India, in well-informed quarters, it is stated that the English Government notified to the expected guest that there would be danger in his leaving his own territory at present. He has vassals leading their own little armies of five, six, and seven thousand men, all well armed. Several of these armies, in combination, might work great mischief upon our ally, especially in his absence. But the Nizam is pledged to go to the Paris Exhibition next year, and he will surely run over to England then. Natives of India know that of late the ridiculous mistakes of yore as to precedence have ceased to recur here. The Bombay shopkeeper, who passed as a prince, and was, about forty years ago, presented at Court in that assumed character, would not have such luck nowadays. Depend upon it, the prince's visit was *not* postponed for any dread of disrespect due to an imperfect knowledge of his exalted position."

COLONEL FUKUSHIMA, of the Japanese General Staff, who had been paying a short visit to Simla, has arrived in Quetta and is the guest of Brigadier-General Gatacre.

THE Ceylon papers are rejoicing that the new Governor has been jolted on the train, because they think that may have the effect of improving the train service. It appears that when his Excellency was travelling to Nuwara Eliya last week waggons were taken on from a siding at Hatton station. The engine was sent back at too great a speed, however, and violent jolting resulted. A correspondent alleges that some chairs in Sir West Ridgeway's saloon carriage were broken, and that his Excellency directed the station-master to report the matter, stating that he himself would also write to the General Manager. Other people find such an experience by no means uncommon, says a Ceylon contemporary and it is just as well that H. E. the Governor has been permitted to take his turn.

IN some quarters the annual subscriptions to the Dufferin Fund, remarks the *Englishman*, are nearly all supplied by Europeans, but Native Princes and noblemen have practically provided, it may be said, at least four-fifths of the sum which has been given to the Dufferin Fund. The last report shows that four lakhs have been spent in buildings in Native States. Baroda, Bhopal, Kapurthala, Kotah, Oodeypur, Mysore, Patiala, Ulwar, and Tonk have all built and entirely support hospitals, and Jodhpur has recently declared its intention of also doing likewise. In Gaya over a lakh has been lately subscribed for the hospital by natives. In Dacca the Nawab has given half a lakh for the same purpose, and in 1894-95 all big sums given to the Provincial Committee of Bengal were entirely from Native sources. In the Jubilee year, when nearly five lakhs was collected in India, Jeypur gave one lakh, and Ulwar and the Nizam each half a lakh, and by far the greater portion of the remaining three lakhs was given by thousands of natives throughout the country.

COMMANDER R. D. P. JONES, late of the Royal Indian Marine, has been appointed by the Colonial Office to be Master of Government vessels in the colony of Lagos.

THE extraordinary rise in 3½ per cent. Government paper, which touched Rs. 110 last week in Calcutta, is due, in the opinion of the Allahabad paper, to the great demand in London where money is remarkably cheap. Even the steady fall in exchange which is now dangerously near fourteenpence has had no effect in checking the rise. If the Government of India decide to float their four crore loan at 3 per cent. it should be taken up at a premium, for large tenders are certain to be made from London where the recent 2½ per cent. sterling loan was so eagerly competed for. Indian securities are at last, receiving more attention at home in spite of the fluctuations of the rupee, now that the English public does not know where to turn for a first class investment for its money.

FROM Boston (U.S.) we learn that the spring number of "Modern Art," to be issued this month, will contain, in addition to two copper-plate photogravures after Mr. John W. Alexander's decorative portraits of women, a facimile by the lithographic process of a pencil drawing by Mr. Charles Herbert Woodbury, of Boston. This will be the first appearance in America of the artistic black-and-white lithograph, and is the commencement of a series to which it is hoped several leading American artists will contribute. The number will also contain an account, written by Mr. William Morris himself, of how the famous "Kelmoscott Press" happened to be started.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN EXPEDITION TO SUAKIN.

LONDON, MAY 13.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Balfour, in reply to a question, promised to appoint a day for the discussion of the question of the employment of Indian troops at Suakin.

Mr. Curzon, in reply to a question, said it was not intended that the Indian troops should partake in the operations on the Nile. They would only be used in the defence of Suakin and its neighbourhood, according to the judgment of the Sirdar Kitchener.

ARRIVAL OF COLONEL EGERTON AT SIMLA.

LATEST ARRANGEMENTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

Colonel Egerton arrived at Simla this morning to receive instructions from Army head-quarters regarding his command of the Indian troops about to proceed to Suakin.

It is practically certain that the Indian Contingent will not commence serious operations until the autumn, the heat of Suakin at present being intense.

The Director-General of the Indian Marine has wired to say that the greatest possible efforts will be made to despatch troops at the earliest date for Egypt.

The field telegraph service is now complete.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EXPENSES OF THE SUAKIN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, replying to a question, in the Commons, said he assumed that it would be decided, in conformity with precedents, that the ordinary expenditure on the Indian troops at Suakin would be charged to the Indian Government.

The question whether the Egyptian Government would defray any further expense was a matter for consideration.

ANOTHER MATABELE REVERSE.

Latest advices from Matabeleland state that a scouting party routed the Matabele with heavy loss, near Movene, on Saturday, and that Mr. Cecil Rhodes was well in front fighting.

FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CAPE.

Reinforcements of Royal Artillery, including a Mountain Battery, have been ordered to proceed to the Cape.

A DENIAL FROM DR. JAMESON.

A letter appears in the *Times* signed by Dr. Jameson and Major White, denying the receipt of a despatch from Mr. Rhodes ordering the movement on Johannesburg.

IMPORTANT CONCESSION TO RUSSIA BY CHINA.

Yielding to Russian pressure, China has granted to Russia a concession on the foreshore at Chefoo.

Since British subjects have vested interests in the land embraced in the concession, the British Government are instituting enquiries in respect thereto.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The Education Bill has passed its second reading in the House of Commons.

Mr. Asquith's Amendment to the Bill was rejected by a majority of two hundred and sixty.

The Irish members voted with the majority.

SIR JOHN PENDER.

Sir John Pender has resigned his seat in Parliament, owing to ill-health.

THE NEW MARKET STAKES.

The following is the result of the race for the Newmarket Stakes run this day :—

Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's Galeazzo	1
Duke of Devonshire's Balsamo	2
Mr. J. H. Platt's Bradwardine	3

THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

Major Deane reports all well with the force in Chitral. The relieved Chitral troops have left the country in perfect safety. The thanks of the Government have been conveyed to the Khan of Dir.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR BURMA.

With regard to the proposed Burma local Legislative Council the matter will not be referred to the House of Commons for discussion until the Home Government is in full possession of views of the Government of India.

GOVERNORSHIP OF KANDAHAR.

It is notified that Nazrullah Khan will take over charge of the Governorship at Kandahar about the commencement of July.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The question of the appointment of a permanent Orderly Officer to be Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, has been referred to Army head-quarters for approval.

REORGANIZATION OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

A resolution on the reorganization of the Education Department may be expected during the current month.

THE COLLISON WITH A. B. I. STEAMER AT RANGOON.

RANGOON, MAY 13.

The Recorder of Rangoon, to-day, dismissed with costs the action for Rs. 50,023 brought by the German vessel Adolf against the British India Company in connection with the recent collision between the Camorta and Adolf.

The Recorder held that the collision was due to no fault of the Company's servants, but to an error in judgment on the part of the Harbour Master. The latter was in compulsory charge, and therefore the Company was not liable.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, MAY 13.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro, left this day for Bombay.

COLOMBO, MAY 13.

Orient steamer Orizaba, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 7-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	121 1-8
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-8
Bar Silver	30 15-16

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR EGYPT.

LATEST ARRANGEMENTS.

IT is a fortunate coincidence that Major J. C. Swann should be the Assistant Adjutant-General at the Bombay head-quarters at this juncture ; for in the capacity of D. A. A. G. he had considerable experience in the arrangements made for the despatch of the Indian contingent to the Soudan in 1885. In conjunction with Brigadier-General A. G. Creagh, commanding the District, Major Swann has practically completed all the preliminary arrangements for receiving the troops in Bombay and for their embarkation. In 1885, it was absolutely essential to largely augment the staff at the Town Hall office. On this occasion, however, it has not been deemed necessary to do so for two reasons. First, that the office is not busy at this season of the year, as it was on that occasion, with relief arrangements ; and secondly, that, although no definite instructions were received until a few days ago, it was expected in the District Office that an order of this kind might come at any moment. Consequently work was kept well up, so that the staff might be enabled to give its undivided attention, save for office routine, to any extra duties that might be thrown upon them in connection with trooping arrangements for the Soudan. To the casual observer, therefore, the Staff Office does not present any very exceptional appearance. There is no air of bustle or confusion, and everything has been rapidly but quietly carried on. At the same time mention should be made of the fact that the officers and subordinates in the District Office have been working exceptionally long hours and with but little intermission for rest and food. This remark applies with still greater force to the Commissariat Department, the staff of which, under Captain H. Clowes, of the Staff Corps, and Captain Gwynne, have been hard at work almost night and day since the end of last week. The responsibilities devolving on Capt. Clowes were to same extent removed yesterday by the arrival of Colonel Burlton Bennett, the Commissiary-General of the Bombay Command, who left Mahabelshwar immediatly on receiving news of the despatch of the troops. The contracts for stores have now all been placed, and there does not seem any cause to fear that, when the troops have arrived and embarked, they will be kept waiting for the supplies to come on board. About five hundred mules and over seven hundred horses will accompany the Contingent, which will reach Suakin nine days after leaving this port. It has been arranged that each vessel chartered shall have sufficient rations and provisions of all kinds, both for the voyage and for three months on land. In other words, each vessel will in the matter of supplies be complete in itself, and will have ample provision to meet all the needs of the troops it carries for a considerable part of the time that they are likely to be defending Suakin.

THE DATES OF DEPARTURE.

In addition to the vessels named in our issue of yesterday—the Warren Hastings, the Bhundara, the Henzada, and the Nurani,—two other steamers, the Chyebassa and the Vadala, both belonging to the enormous fleet of the British India Company, have been chartered. The Vadala (Captain P. L. Wadge) is 2,164 tons, nett. She was built in 1890 by W. Denny and Bros., at Glasgow. She is 340 ft. in length, 43·1ft. breadth, and 26ft. in depth. The steamer Chyebassa, 1,688 tons, nett (Captain R. P. Parkman), was built in 1874 by W. Denny and Bros., at Glasgow. Her length is 350·2 ft., breadth 36·4 ft., and her depth 28 ft. Both vessels arrived in harbour yesterday, and were surveyed by Captain Chandler, R.I.M., the Staff Officer of the Government Dockyard, and Mr. Watson, the Constructor of the Dockyard. They were subsequently inspected by a board of medical officers. The Royal Indian steamer Warren Hastings will enter the Prince's Dock to-day. The s. s. Henzada is now in the Merewether Dry Dock, and the s. s. Bhundara will enter the dock in a day or two for stores to be taken on board. One of the other two steamers, whose tender for transport purposes it will most probably be accepted, is the s. s. Lawada (Captain Watt), which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day from the Persian Gulf.

The arrangements that have been made for the embarkation of the troops may be subjected to slight modification, but at present it has been decided that the Warren Hastings will carry the 26th Regiment of Punjab Infantry ; the s. s. Bhundara will take the 35th Regiment of Sikh Infantry, while the s. s. Henzada conveys a company of Sappers and Miners and one Field Hospital. The troops mentioned will embark immediately on arrival, on Wednesday, May 20, and will sail the same day. Accommodation will be provided for the Brigade staff in the Warren Hastings. The first Bombay Lancers will embark the next day, Thursday, the 21st instant, in the Nurani, and the two boats chartered yesterday, the Chyebassa and the s. s. Vadala. The No. 5 Mountain Battery and another Field Hospital will embark either on Friday or Saturday next in two other ships that have not yet been chartered.

It has been arranged that in each case the troops will embark immediately on arrival, and in order to facilitate this operation each train will convey the troops for different boats, thus enabling embarkation on three or four steamers carried on at once. The men will go on board at one of the jetties of the Prince's Dock. The steamers will leave as soon as possible, according to the tide for leaving the dock, after the embarkation, and Departments shipping stores, &c., are requested to complete their shipments by the evening of 19th instant. The mobilization of the Field Hospital has already commenced here, and will be completed by Tuesday next. Captain Gwynne, acting Director of the Royal Indian Marine, has notified to the military authorities that preparations are sufficiently advanced to enable these arrangements to be carried out.

Surgeon-Major Creten and Surgeon-Lieut. Robertson, of the Bengal Command, are ordered immediately to Bombay for duty with No. 32 Native Field Hospital, which leaves in the s. s. Henzada on the 20th instant. Surgeon-Major G. H. Bull, I. M. S., is placed in charge of No. 31 Native Field Hospital under orders for Suakin and proceeding in the same vessel.

WAR SERVICES OF OFFICERS.

The war services of some of the officers accompanying the Contingent, in addition to those mentioned yesterday, may be counted here. Lieutenant-Colonel E L. Elliot, Commanding 1st Bombay Lancers, served in Afghanistan in 1878-79 and was awarded a medal. He also served in Burma in 1885-89, was mentioned in the despatches, and was awarded a medal with clasps, and made a member of the Distinguished Service Order. Major H. D. M. Minchin served in Afghanistan in 1880, was present at the defence of Kandahar, affair at Khirabad, sortie against Deh Khajah, in which his horse was shot, and the battle of 1st September, and was awarded a medal and clasp. He also served in Burma in 1885-87, and was awarded a medal and clasp. Captains W. A. Thompson and G. C. Birdwood served in Burma in 1885-89, and were awarded each a medal with two clasps. Surgeon-Major C. B. Maitland served in Egypt in 1882 and was awarded a medal and bronze star. He also served in Suakin in 1886, and in Burma in 1886-88, and received a medal with two clasps. Among the officers of the 26th Punjab Infantry Lieutenant-Colonel L. Dening was present during the Afghan Campaign of 1878-79, for which he received a medal. He was also awarded the Burma medal for the war of 1886-88. Major H. A. Ravenshaw was with the Kandahar field force in 1878-79 and received the medal. He also obtained the Burma medal for 1886-88. Captain W. A. B. Dennys took part in the Wuntho Expedition, including the advance from Kahta to Wuntho and the occupation of the latter place, and received medal with clasp. Captain C. W. Field served in the Burma Campaign of 1886-88, and received medal with clasp. Surgeon-Captain J. K. Close was present at the attack on Jalapa in Sikkim in 1888, received medal with clasp, and a clasp for the Manipur Expedition of 1891. Among the officers of the 35th Sikhs who have seen service are Major J. F. Worlledge, who was present with the Kandahar Field Force in 1878-79, and received the medal. He was in Egypt in 1882, at the attack of Tel-el-Kebir, received the medal, and the clasp and bronze star. Captain P. B. Vaughan was present at the Akha Expedition of 1883-84 and the Burma War of 1887-89. For the latter he received medal and clasp. Captain C. R. A. Bond was present at the Isazai affair in 1892.

SUPPLYING THE PLACE OF OFFICERS ON LEAVE.

We learn from Simla that half of the No. 4 Veterinary Field Hospital is to accompany the Indian Contingent to Suakin. As there is no time to recall men on furlough, battalions will be filled up to their proper strength from linked battalions. The Gordon Highlanders at Rawalpindi will hand over their Maxim to the 56th Punjab Infantry, while at Meean Meer the Somersetshire hand over theirs to the 35th Sikhs. Captain Marlow, Military Accounts Department, goes as field Paymaster ; while Lieutenant C. Anderson, R.E., will be attached to the Madras Sappers and Miners. Each regiment will have twelve British officers and one medical officer. The gun detachments will be trained on board-ship. One thousand rounds per rifle and 20,000 rounds per machine gun will be sent, and 5,000 yards of barbed wire will also be despatched. The Bengal Command is not represented ; and the officer next in seniority to the Brigadier-General Commanding will probably be Colonel Elliot, Commanding the 1st Bombay Lancers.

As there is no time to recall the officers now on leave, the vacancies will have to be filled up from other regiments. The following officers, being on leave, will thus be precluded from accompanying the Contingent :—1st Bombay Cavalry, Captain G. F. N. Tinley, Lieut. C. T. Ducat, and Lieut. L. N. Beatty, Adjutant. Captain C. C. Leveson-Gower, who formerly commanded his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, having returned from leave, will probably join the regiment. In the other regiments the following officers, who are on leave or special duty, will be precluded from joining the Contingent :—26th Bengal Infanty, Captain C. C. Anderson ; 35th Sikh Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel T. H. Goldney, Commanding ; Major L. J. E. Bradshaw ; Lieut. G. R. Cassells ; Captain C. A. Edwards ; and Lieut. E. C. Rowcroft. The absentees of each branch of the force will be made up from the 20th, 21st, and 36th Bengal Infantry Regiments, which are linked with those ordered to proceed to Suakin. The Mountain Battery to accompany the expedition is the No. 5 (Bombay) at present stationed at Dehra Dun. It consists of 111 fighting men, 149 drivers, 9 hospital staff, 99 artificers and followers, 5 ponies, 132 ordnance and 72 baggage mules.

DISTRICT ORDERS.

The following appears in this morning's District Orders :—Field Operations (49-9).—The following troops, etc., proceeding on Field Service to Suakin have been allotted to vessels as follows, and will be embarked from " H, " " P, " and " Q, " Jetty Sheds, Prince's Dock, on the 20th instant :—

R. I. M. steamer Warren Hastings, 26th Bengal Native Infantry and Brigade Staff ; Transport No. 1 Bhundara, 35th Bengal Native Infantry ; Transport No. 2 Henzada, One Company Madras Sappers and Miners, Nos. 31 and 32 Native Field Hospitals and Half Veterinary Hospital.

These steamers will sail as soon as possible, according to tide for leaving the Dock, after the embarkation is complete, and Departments shipping stores, &c., are requested to complete their shipments by the evening of the 19th instant.

Surgeon-Major G. H. Bull, I. M. S., is placed in charge of No. 31 Native Field Hospital under orders for Suakin.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

So far as the telegrams show, there has been no new development in the neighbourhood of Suakin which has caused the demand for Indian troops to be made : but it is possible that an advance from Akasheh to Dongola has been determined upon and that the Soudanese and Egyptian battalions on the Red Sea littoral may be wanted for the Nile column. Certainly no military operations inland can be attempted from Suakin at this season of the year—"Pioneer."

As we expected, Indian troops are to be sent to Egypt, and we congratulate the troops that they are to have a chance of proving their prowess in behalf of their Queen, if not of their country, in something doughtier than a mere frontier war. We are glad to see that Madras has not been altogether forgotten. Meanwhile the question, "Is India to do the fighting for England and the paying both ?" will press, and we trust that those who are able to speak in the matter will use their voices lustily to denounce any attempt to foist the burden of the charge on the Indian taxpayers' back. The Secretary of Sate's words only a short time ago that it was "obviously premature to consider whether in the event of Indian troops being sent to the Soudan the cost should be defrayed by the Calcutta Treasury" stand out now in all their glaring absurdity. The question of payment has not been decided, but India is to send her troops ! It is manifestly unfair to insist on a dependent country taking a certain step without letting her know whether or not she is to have the extreme pleasure of paying the expenses too. Judging from the Secretary of State's unfriendly attitude towards India in the matter of her finances, we shall be agreeably surprised if he is fair enough to stand by India now, and save her from an expense that would be unjustly hers. He allowed India to pay the expenses of England's entertainment to the Afghan prince ; he allowed India to be injured in the matter of the cotton duties, and we shall be agreeably surprised if he stands by India now. India's pagoda trees have long since been as barren as the encumbering fig-tree of Scripture ; yet Secretaries of State still demand pagodas, and in India they try to reap grapes from thistles—rupees from a debt-encumbered people.—"Madras Times."

THE BRAHAMIN EDUCATION PROMOTING SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The above Society was originated by the leading men of the community residing in Bombay as well as in Mofussil, to promote education among the community by giving pecuniary aid to the deserving students.

Will any of your readers, therefore, let me know, through your columns, whether the Society is carrying out its object, or has died a natural death.—Yours, &c.,

A DESERVING STUDENT.

Girgaum, May 13.

MUCH public sympathy has lately been evoked for the Princess Beatrice. In an article on the Princess's home life in the *Young Woman* for May, we are told that at first her baptismal names were almost discarded in the Royal circle for that of "Baby," by which the little Princess was called for quite a number of years ; indeed, this pet name was not wholly dropped by the Queen until her daughter was twenty years of age. The Prince Consort frequently referred to her as "the most amusing baby we have had." She was one of those little "dots" who had a comical way of pitying herself and hugging her sorrows. "Poor Baby" was always in a state of distress and needing sympathy. When she experienced the usual inconveniences arising from gravitation, in her first efforts to walk, at each tumble she would cry out, "She don't like it, she don't like it !" with a comical expression of pitifulness upon her little face. It added to the comicality of the little Princess that she was an aunt before she could do more than lisp ; the Princess Royal's first child, the present German Emperor, being born when she was about two years old, and his sister, the Princess Elizabeth, when she was three years old. Several years later the little aunt was severely tried by the disobedience of this same nephew and neice when they came to visit the Queen at Balmoral. The late Dr. Norman Macleod was staying at the Castle at the same time and was taken into comfidence by Princess Beatrice' "What do you think, Dr. Macleod," she said, "I am an aunt !" The Doctor looked properly impressed by the intelligence; and the little six-year-old Princess continued, "Yet my nephew William won't do what I tell him ! Both he and Elizabeth refused to shut the door. Is that not naughty ?" History does not relate whether Dr. Macleod was able to advise a way by which the aggrieved little aunt could obtain respectful obedience from "nephew William," but probably others have failed besides Aunt Beatrice to control His Majesty of Germany.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 24.

THERE is little doubt in the present condition of the market for high-class investment stocks that the new Indian 2½ per cent. Loan just announced will be largely applied for. The amount is for £2,400,000, and the minimum price of issue has been fixed at 99. The loan is for the purpose of paying off £2,000,000 India debentures, £313,700 South Indian Railway debentures and for other purposes. The debentures to be paid off mature on August 16, and bear 3½ per cent. interest, so that in the event of the loan being successfully placed a considerable saving to the Indian Government will result. The announcement had a favourable effect on the market for all Indian descriptions both currency and sterling issues and dealings were effected in the new stock at as high as 4 prem. over the minimum price of issue or equivalent to 103. The present price of the existing 3 per cent. stock is 114 3-8, while the quotation for the 3½ per cent. stock is 122.

Interesting items as to the commercial and general industrial progress of the Japs continue to pour in. For instance, it is announced that the Osaka Steamship Company has decided to increase its capital to 3,000,000 yen (dols.), for the purpose of providing three new steamers for its service to Formosa. A new steamship line for the Japanese coasting trade has also been started at Osaka, and eleven vessels have been contracted for. And a Japanese native paper, in giving a list of new business enterprises and extensions initiated between December 26, 1895, and February 10 last, points out that whereas the aggregate funds invested in such concerns between January 1, 1895, and December 25 of the same year was roughly 340,000,000 yen, new business undertakings announced since the beginning of 1896 are much more numerous, and involve a larger amount of capital. Of the total investments from January 1, 1895, to February 10 last, banking concerns are represented by 74,955,000 yen ; railways by 276,910,200 yen ; and "other companies" by 136,533,000 yen—say, a total of 488,498,290 yen, no less than 148,558,000 yen of which represents projects initiated during the first six weeks of the current year. Such figures are an eloquent commentary on the progress which the Japs are making industrially.

The whole of the Home Railway market was adversely affected to a greater or less extent by the announcement of the death of Baron Hirsch. The most pronounced fall was in Brighton Deferred, in which the late Baron was believed to be largely interested. The price from 177 3-8 fell to 175¼. The decline was, of course, due to the idea that large sales might be necessary, but this does not by any means follow, and the market evidently soon realised this, for before the close of business the quotation had rallied to within ¼ of the previous nigh'ts price. The sad news, however, undoubtedly checked the upward movement in Home Railways generaliy. Another feature was a smart rise in Spanish on Continental buying, said to be due to the closing of an account which the late Baron was alleged to have had open for the fall. There is no doubt that the deceased gentleman was largely interested in Stock Exchange securities, but the realising of his holdings, it they are realised, is not unlikely to be a gradual one, and rumours of the kind above referred to must be accepted with reserve.

In au interesting article the *Statist* deals with the question of the credit of Governments. A table is given to show from the quotations of the securities on the market what the approximate relative credit of Governments is in contrast. Naturally, Great Britain stands first, and is fairly closely followed in the order of their credit by Holland, France, United States, Sweden, Belgium, Germany, Prussia, Denmark, and Norway. These our contemporary puts in the first rank. Next in the second rank follow the Transvaal, Portugal, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Egypt, Greece, Japan, Italy, Chili, and China. Attention is directed to the features of Portugal and Greece being included in the second rank of securities, though partly defaulting countries, as due to the hope on the part of holders of securities that something better may be obtained from these Governments in the future. The third rank includes Turkey, Argentine, Brazil, Bulgaria, Mexico, Spain, and Uruguay.

In connexion with the recent heavy expenditure of Italy in connexion with the Abyssinian expedition and the floating of a new internal loan, it is satisfactory to find, according to the *Times* correspondent at Rome, that, with the exception of the successsion duties and those on registration, which give a total of about four million lire less than the estimates, all items of the duties on business transactions give an excess over the estimates, and in the aggregate the deficiency is only 400,000 lire. The taxes on buildings, the Customs, and the octroi give an excess of 26,000,000 lire, and the monopoly of salt shows an increase of 1,300,000 lire, but the taxes on the lottery and the sales of tobacco show a deficiency of 4,500,000 and 2,600,000 lire respectively. The total gain over the estimates for the last nine months is 24,300,000 lire, and over the income of the previous year 28,858,000 lire, or more than a million sterling.

In an article in "The Investors Delemma," the *Bankers Magazine* remarks that never before probably was there a time when everyone was more genuinely perplexed as to "what to do with their money." For some few years past this perplexity has been experienced to a full degree by bankers, who have—in spite of the reduction of interest on deposits from 1 to ½ per cent.—found ever-increasing difficulty in profitably employing the balances at their disposal. But now, that perplexity is not merely confined to bankers or the financial community. Everywhere, and on all sides, the problem of an ever-increasing dearth in investment securities yielding a fair return of interest is pressing for solution. Bankers are being continualty harassed by solicitations from their customers to invest their surplus cash in something "sound," but yielding from, perhaps, 3 to 3½ per cent. A few years ago such a commission could have been executed in a moment. To-day it is a most difficult task. At each succeeding half-yearly meeting of our banks, directors have expressed their belief that a time of dearer money was approaching. "Rifts in the cloud" of stagnation hanging over the money market have been eagerly pointed out by financial writers. Signs of improved trade have been persistently held up as indications that the period of cheap money was drawing to an end. Yet the rifts in the cloud have proved only momentary, and although trade has unmistakably revived in a degree, it has somehow failed, up to the present, to produce anything more than the most transient effect upon the ever-increasing volume of money, pressing for employment.

The new Government measure dealing with Agricultural Rating should certainly have a place in these columns, for it introduces the principle of a Government subsidy to a distressed industry. Mr. Chaplain in introducing the measure said that it was intended to mitigate the severity of the existing depression in agriculture. The proposal was to amend the law with regard to the rating of agricultural land in England, but it was not therefore to be understood that the Government were not perfectly alive to the claims of other kinds of rateable property to an equitable adjustment of taxation also. They contemplated an early inquiry into that branch of the question also, and he would take an early opportunity of stating the Government views as to the scope and method of that inquiry. The present measure, he went on to say, enacted that after the close of the financial year ending 31st March next agricultural land was to be assessed upon a proportion only instead of upon the whole of its reteable value. He had been recommended to adopt one-fourth as the proportion, but in consequence of the exceptionally heavy claims made upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer during the present year he had been obliged to adopt the proportion of one-half. The result of the bill would be an estimated deficiency in the amount of rates raised by local authorities of about £2,550,000, only half of which would be incurred during the present year. The Government proposed to meet it by a contribution from the Imperial Exchequer to the Local Taxation Account, which was referred to in the bill as the annual grant. The first of these payments would be made in the six months preceding the 31st of March next, so as to provide for the half-yearly payment which would be due to the local authorities on account of the first six months following that date. Sir H. H. Fowler, who followed, said it seemed to him that the Government had proposed no broad general principle dealing with the whole question, and it was his duty, on behalf of his friends on the Opposition side of the House to say that at the next stage they would, on the ground both of its inexpediency and its injustice, offer to the measure a most uncompromising opposition. Mr. G. Whiteley, one of the Conservative members for Stockport, delighted the Opposition by saying he should oppose the bill to the very best of his abilify, on the ground that it contained principles that were not only wrong but almost dangerous ; and that while it might do "justice" to the country it would be a cruel act of injustice to urban districts. Sir W. Harcourt said the question opened by the Government was by far the greatest financial question that had been opened in his Parliamentary experience, and he was astonished at the recklessness and want of consideration with which the measure had been flung upon the floor of the House—a measure gross and palpable in its injustice, which proposed to deal with local taxation in the interests of one class, which did not profess to have regard to the whole question, and which was simply a dole presented to a distressed industry. The bill has been somewhat coolly received by many of the Unionist Journals.

In the United States the possibility of an alliance between free-silver men and manufacturers for political purposes is eagerly discussed as new phases of the situation develop. The Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia called a special meeting to disclaim responsibility for the action of members who took part in the recent Washington Conference with free silver Senators. The wording of the resolution is as follows :—"*Resolved*, That the Manufacturers' Club, speaking for its members, emphatically denounces as false the statement made by the friends of free silver and echoed by those of free trade, that our Philadelphia manufacturers are willing to barter with the silver Senators for the free coinage of silver in exchange for additional protection. *Resolved*, That the question of bimetallism can be permanently settled only through an international agreement, and that the Manufacturers' Club declares its unalterable opposition to the free coinage of silver by the United States alone, firmly believing that such a policy would result in disaster at home and dishonour abroad, and would only operate to place this country upon the basis of silver monometallism." Wharton Barker, since this action of the Manufacturers' Club, has turned his paper, the *American* into an advocate of a new party organisation, to be called "The American Party." The *Philadelphian American* remarks that the Philadelphia manufacturers by their action have shown that they were either unable to appreciate that bimetallism and protection cannot be separated or lacked the courage to stand up to their convictions. They have taken sides with the men who declare that the United States must adopt gold monometallism ; they have taken action that means the disruption of the Republican Party ; they have put aside in a most offensive way those who strive to maintain an American policy—a policy that gives protection to all classes of our people—farmers, miners, manufacturers—in fact, to all those engaged in productive industries. Having declared they will support British gold monometallism, they will find it hard to defeat British free trade.

In 1894, the Foreign Office endeavoured to get together statistics relating to the cotton industry in certain Continental countries. Sir Drummond Wolfe told the Secretary of State that it was impossible to get at the truth about Spain, because the only materials existing were the returns upon which the taxes were based. From these it was computed that there were 701,012 spindles and 22,195 looms in 257 cotton mills. It now appears, however, from data obtained by the United States Consul-General at Barcelona, that four years earlier than this (in 1890) there were 2,614,500 spindles and 68,289 looms operating upon 109,866,777 lbs. of cotton within the year, and that the industry has grown considerably since then, until now as a means of employment it stands second on the record, agriculture being first. More skilful and various productions have marked each year, and in the kindred manufacture of cotton lace a capital of three millions is employed. It is estimated that in piece-goods alone in 1894 10¼ million lbs. of cotton were used, making 61¼ million yards of material, half of which was printed, dyed, or coloured. These were distributed in Cuba, Porto Rico, and Manila.

In the present uncertain condition of the American cotton market it is interesting to consider returns showing exactly where the shortage in the crop of 1895 now being marketed has mainly occurred. We are enabled to do this by means of a circular issued by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, showing the movement of the American cotton crop during the first seven months of the present and previous seasons, that is from the beginning of September up to the end of March, by groups of States. The tables bring out very clearly the fact that the great deficiency has been in the yield from Texas. Thus the total quantity brought "into sight" in Texas during the seven months in question is given as 1,762,742 bales, as against 3,120,488 bales for the corresponding period of the previous season. The total quantity brought into sight in other Gulf States is given as 2,043,621 bales, as against 2,687,267 bales in the previous season ; and the total quantity brought into sight in the Atlantic States producing cotton as 2,621,244 bales, as against 3,387,172 bales in the previous season. The decrease shown in the Texas crop for 1895-6 up to the end of March is, therefore, no less than 1,357,746 bales, as compared with a decrease of 643,646 bales in that of the other Gulf States, and a decrease of 765,928 bales in that of the Atlantic States. In other words, the decrease in Texas has proved, so far, more than double the decrease in the other Gulf States, and nearly double the decrease in the Atlantic States. If we take the percentage of the decrease in each division for 1895-6 on the respective crops of 1894-5. Texas still heads the list with a decrease of upwards of 43 per cent. as compared with a decrease of 24 per cent. in the other Gulf States and a decrease of about 22½ per cent. in the Atlantic States. Another noteworthy fact is that the figures for Texas for the current season not only show a decrease as compared with the season 1894-5, but a falling off against the season 1893-4 and the season 1892-3 ; whereas the other Gulf States show increases against the two last-named seasons and the Atlantic States an increase against 1892-3. Of course the decreases in the Texas crop this season as against 1893-4 and 1892-3 are small as compared with the great falling off against last season ; still, the fact that the Texas crop of this season, so far as it has been brought into sight, is the smallest of the last four crops, considering that Texas is a growing State which has in recent years been rapidly extending the area of development, not without suggestiveness as to the uncertainty of the conditions of cotton growing there.

The official statistics of French foreign trade during the month and three months ended March 31 are of particular interest, because the figures showing the values of imports and exports for this and last year are calculated upon a uniform set of prices fixed on the 2nd inst. by the Permanent Committee of Customs. They indicate, therefore, approximately, the quantity of the trade as well as its value, in comparing the results of the one year with those of the other. During the month the imports reached £15,560,960, against £13,751,160 in March, 1895, showing an increase of £1,809,800. In the three months the imports were £41,899,480, against £36,090,340, the increase this year being £5,809,140, to which all the summary categories of food products, raw manufacturing materials, and manufactures contributed. The exports during March amounted to £12,069,040, against £12,095,760, showing the trifling decrease of £26,720. For the three months the exports were £33,363,300, against £31,395,680, the increase this year being £1,967,920. If, however, the indications of falling off last month should be continued in future months, this evidence of expanding export trade seems likely to disappear or to be much minimised. It must be observed, too, that the exports of manufactures last month were only £6,581,000, whilst in March, 1895, they reached £6,834,320. There was consequently a decrease of £253,320. During the three months the exports of manufactures amounted to £17,945,680, against £17,437,040 in 1895, being thus more than last year by £508,640 only. The magnitude and the steadily increasing amount of French exports by parcel post is a remarkable feature of these returns. During the last three months they were £1,471,880, and in the corresponding period of 1895 £1,175,400, Within the same three months of 1896 the British exports by parcel post were only £374,593, and of 1895 £275,212.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Committee, held yesterday, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided, and the other members present were : Messrs. S. Rebsch, R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., T. W. Cuffe, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Messrs. Fazalbhoy Visram, C.I.E., K. N. Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Dr. N. N. Katrak.

DAMAGE ARISING FROM GAS ILLUMINATIONS.

The Committee had placed before them the following report :—

The Sub-Committee appointed on the 2nd of October 1895 to enquire into and report on the question of liability for damages, which may be claimed for loss from fire caused by gas illuminations alongside the public streets, having perused the correspondence ending with the Municipal Solicitors' letter of the 24th of January last are of opinion that it will be following the more prudent course to call upon the Gas Company to furnish such an indemnity as that suggested by the Solicitors before issuing further permits for illuminations ; but inasmuch as the practice of issuing such permits without stipulating for an indemnity would appear to have prevailed for a considerable number of years without having been attended with any ill results, and looking to the possible inconvenience which would be felt by those accustomed to use such illuminations, should the Gas Company decline, as stated in the Manager's letter of the 17th of January last, to supply them for the future in the event of such an indemnity being demanded, it would seem desirable to refer the matter to the Corporation for an expression of opinion from that body as to whether the present practice should not be allowed to continue, having regard to the fact that the Manager of the Gas Company in his letter of the 29th April 1895 to the Commissioner intimated that his Company had hitherto tacitly accepted all responsibility and would be prepared to do so in writing.—T. W. Cuffe, Abdalla M. Dharamsi.

The following letter from Mr. L. Penny, Manager, Bombay Gas Company, was also submitted :—

Sir,—As I believe that a Committee of the Corporation has been appointed to consider and report on the matter of illuminations fixed temporarily to houses on public roads, I venture to suggest that a third condition in the body of the permit, granted to the person applying, somewhat of the following wording, might meet the case and satisfy all parties : That the person to whom this permit is issued shall hold himself responsible for any damage which may be done to his own, or, and, to the adjoining premises, by fire, or against any claims for damages which may be made against the Municipality by reason or in consequence of their granting this permit. (2.) In writing about this matter, my directors ask if, in granting permits or oil buttee illuminations, whether it will be sought to make the supplier of the oil responsible to the Municipality for any consequences should a fire occur. This is an extreme case, but they appear to think that it is on all fours with making the suppliers of gas specially liable. Applications for gas illuminations continue to come in daily, and are being supplied under the enclosed form of permit without any inconvenience to anybody.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., in his memo. on the subject, said : With reference to the suggestion contained in the first para. of Mr. Penny's letter, the Municipal solicitors have already given their opinion against it. They state : "We fail to see why the Municipality should be expected to look for their indemnity to the company's constituent, but, as we have already pointed out, there is nothing to prevent the company, if they think it necessary and practicable to do so, from protecting themselves by a covering guarantee from such constituent." The Gas Company could not have asked the question in the second para. of Mr. Penny's letter seriously, and no reply should be given to it. It is necessary to arrive at a definite decision regarding the long-pending matter. Mr. Penny's position appears to be untenable. He all along attempts to maintain that there is very little or no risk in gas lighting, but at the same time shirks to give the required indemnity, probably owing to the great risk involved in the matter.

Dr. Katrak proposed, and Mr. K. M. Shroff seconded, that the consideration of the matter be postponed till the next meeting.

The proposition was lost. On the motion of Mr. T. W. Cuffe, seconded by Mr. Dharamsi, it was resolved that the Sub-Committee's report be approved and adopted, and that the same be forwarded to the Corporation for information as the report of the Standing Committee, together with letter to the Secretary from the Commissioner on the same subject.

A CENTRAL VACCINE DEPOT.

The Committee considered the following letter to the Secretary from the Commissioner :—

"Sir,—In reply to Corporation's resolution No.9223, dated 14th November 1895, and Standing Committee's resolution No. 9420, dated 20th November 1895, I have the honor to report as follows. 2.—It is proposed by Government to erect a Head-quarters or Chief Vaccination Depot at Parel, on a site which is to be given by Government. This site measures nearly 6,000 square yards in area, and its estimated value is Rs. 18,000. The cost of the Head-quarters Depot is estimated at Rs. 54,997, including the Superintendent's quarters, ; without such quarters, Rs. 39,757. The proposed Head-quarters Deport at Parel would afford accommodation for the Superintendent's office, waiting-rooms, operation-rooms, stable accommodation for 50 calves, quarters for the men in charge, as well as for the Superintendent. 3.—Besides the Headquarters Depot at Parel, it is proposed to have a so called Central Vaccine Station, somewhere near the Esplanade, to take the place of the present quarters occupied by the departmant in Kalbadevi Road. I must, however, point out here that Kalbadevi is a very central and convenient position for the public, although it may not be so to the department. The proposed Central Vaccine Station would be practically open for daily work in the afternoon, and also work as a branch station once a week in the morning, taking the place of the pressent vaccine stations at Kalbadevi and the Fort. I am not, however, of opinion after consulting the Health Officer that the Esplanade is a more suitable position for such a central station. The Vaccination Department state that when the Head-quarters Depot at Parel is built, the necssity for the Central Station becomes obvious. At the Parel Head-quarters most of the calves in use will be kept and segregated in case of sickness, and experimental operations for the preservation of lymph, which cannot be undertaken in the present depot at Kalbadevi, would be carred out. The Central Station will become the place for vaccination, but the bulk of the work, clerical and oparative, would be done from and at Parel. I would remark here that the Superintendent of Vaccination and his staff work only in and for the city of Bombay. They are not liable to transfer to the mofussil, or "vice versa," except on public grounds. Lymph is supplied to the mofussil, and all lymph not used for purely departmental and Government purposes is charged for at the rate of 4 annas a tube. 4.—It would appear that, between the years 1884 and 1890, the Municipality considered the construction of a Central Vaccination Depot on a site to be provided by Government. Owing to disagreement about the designs and a further contention as to the deduction of rent for quarters from the vaccination contribution, in case the Municipality built them, the negotiations fell through, and the final proposal of Government in their letter No. 234, dated the 21st January 1891, that the Corporation should contribute a lump sum of Rs. 37,500 in two years and Government construct the Central Depot, was not accepted. After further correspondence ending with his letter No. 5254, dated 14th August 1891, the President finally intimated to Government that the Corporation were not prepared to make any contribution towards a Central Vaccination Depot. 5.—In view of the evident intention of the Municipality to construct or contribute to the construction of a Vaccination Depot between the years 1884 and 1890, Government have now brought the whole question before the Corporation again. Whatever may be ultimately settled as regards the position of the Central Station referred to above, I do not think there can be two opinions as to the practical utility and great public advantage to be derived from the construction of a Central Vaccination Depot. The operations of the department are much hampered and curtailed by the want of convenient accommodation of this kind, and the public interests suffer thereby. The question of whether quarters for the Superintendent should be included in the building is not a matter of much importance, but I think the construction of such quarters would be preferable. I think that, if the Corporation saw their way to contributing to the object Government are desirous of promoting, they would be spending money for a useful purpose well within the scope of their ordinary work and conferring a great benefit on the public health thereby. In conclusion, I would point out that the experience of the last two months shows how necessary it is to facilitate in every way the progress of vaccination,—I have, &c., P. C. H. SNOW, Commissioner.

The Committee resolved to forward the Commissioner's letter to the Corporation for information, stating that, in the opinion of the Standing Committee, it was desirable to have a central vaccine depot, and that, in the event of the Corporation deciding to contribute wholly or partly towards the cost of such construction, the necessary financial recommendation would be made.

THANKS TO MR. T. W. CUFFE.

The chairman said that, as that was the last meeting Mr. Cuffe, who was shortly proceeding home, would attend, he thought that they ought not to part without wishing him "bon voyage" and godspeed to his native land. He had always assisted the Committee in their deliberations in regard to matters of finance, &c., and the chairman, as spokesman of the Committee, thanked him on their behalf for his services. (Applause.)

Mr. Cuffe, in reply, thanked the chairman and the members of the Committee for their kind wishes and hoped that the happy relations which had subsisted between the members of that body would continue long.

The Committee then adjourned till 3-30 p.m., on Tuesday next.

THE ALLEGED MURDER OF CAPTAIN GOMES DA COSTA IN LISBON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I take the liberty of addressing you a letter on the strange news, that Mr. C. R. da Costa shot Captain Gomes da Costa through the back. This appeared first in the "Times," but if divested of its sensational wording, will probably resolve itself into a pure act of self-defence against some act of aggression. By the insertion of this letter, you will be doing an act of justice towards an honourable man, whose public career has always been distinguished by fearlessness, patriotism, and independence.—Yours, &c.,

Damaun, May 12. JULIO RIBEIRO.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There seems to be some mistake in the rendering of the wire which purports to give the particulars of a "fracas"—for I cannot believe it to be anything more serious—between Captain Gomes da Costa and Mr. Constancio Roque da Costa. Indian newspapers have frequently heard of the former gentleman. He has been regarded by devoted admirers as the model of the Portuguese heroism. But there is another side of the medal, and that represents him as the instrument of all the oppression and tyranny of which Goa has been a victim. As such he has been recalled to Portugal. One of the men who worked hardest to procure this result was Mr. Constancio Roque da Costa, a Goanese "pur sang," who is the Deputy for the district of Bardez and editor of the "Universal," a Lisbon daily of some importance, the registered proprietor of which holds the rank of a General in the Portuguese Army. This journal has been persistently attacking the ex-Governor, Senhor Raphael de Andrade, and the Captain who shared his recall. They were both expected in Lisbon on the 22nd ultimo. Among other charges, the "Universal" said that Capt. Gomes da Costa had taken Rs. 45,000 with him plundered in Sattary, and that his Royal Highness the Duke of Oporto had asked for his arrest and court martial on a charge of instigating the revolt. Questions were even raised in the "Cortes" regarding this matter. This is all the information that can be gleaned from the mail papers. We know further in India, that Captain Gomes da Costa had a fine impatience of journalistic criticism, and took the law in his own hands on three or four occasions. It is therefore possible that, goaded by the attacks in the "Universal," the irascible and brave Captain tried to settle scores by the gentle application of the bamboo—a method which he openly advocated in the Goa Press. He may have been confronted with a revolver (what prudent Lisbon journalist does not carry one?), and repeating the tactics of Gudnem, thought discretion the better part of valour. The Avenida is a frequented walk, and there must be witnesses of the affray, but Mr. Constancio Roque da Costa is a Goanese gentleman and no assassin. If he had commanded the forces at Gudnem, he would not have fled from the field, leaving two guns behind him. Duels are not unknown in Portugal, and if the Deputy was thirsting for blood, he could have easily done that without violating all principles of honour. When the full truth becomes known, I have no doubt that both the parties will be found to have acted up to their antecedents and reputation. If we believe the telegram as it stands, Mr. Constancio Roque da Costa would not only be guilty of a vulgar crime, but, by a useless and foolish deed, would put an end to his career, his influence, and his prospects when he was rendering such signal services to his countrymen. Such folly is utterly incomprehensible, and few people will believe in it.—Yours, &c.,

A GOANESE.

RELIGIOUS TRUSTS AMONG THE PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Much as most of the Parsees may condemn the religious or no-religious views of "A," from an accepted Zoroastrian standpoint, it cannot but provoke a smile to witness the interesting spectacle of youngsters yet in their teens waxing eloquent over a subject far beyond their ken. It would therefore have been quite in the fitness of things if young Mr. Petit had left the adjustment of the matter to men wiser and more experienced than himself. It is not yet given to Mr. Petit to teach what he believes, or supposes that he believes, to be true, and to pour his pious indignation on the wicked class of atheists, materialists, &c., created after his own definition of the terms. He will, then, be well advised if he reserves his juvenile eloquence for subjects suited to his age and his comprehension.—Yours, &c.,

May 13. A. E. S.

A BIRTHDAY GATHERING AT CUMBALLA HILL.

ON Monday, a reception was held at the residence of Prince Samatsinhji of Palitana, the occasion being the birthday of his son, Kumar Shri Vajesinhji. Great rejoicings were held and the customary presents made. A dinner was given by the Prince to all the brother Chiefs and their followers present in Bombay, and refreshments were provided for the other guests. Over 200 men sat down to dinner. A string band was in attendance, and discoursed selections of music. A Native band (Nobat), usual on such occasions, was also present. The guests left at about noon, after the usual distribution of pan and attar. Among those present were: Colonel H. L. Nutt, Kumar Shri Hamirji, the Chief of Tera, Bawawala Saheb, Chief of Wadia, the two Kumar Sahebs of Deoghadh Baria, Kumar Shri Chandradeoji of Dharampore, Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji of Sanjeli, Rana Sardarsingji of Kantharia, the Sardars of Khetdi and Shahpura, Rao Bahadur Harilal, Dewan of Baria, Mr. Ramkrishna, Khangi Karbhari of Baria, Mr. Ratanshah Bejonji Damri, Messrs. Merewether, D. C. Coyaji, S. Barwell, the Naib Karbhari of Jetpore, Khangi Karbhari of Dharampore, Chapawat Sardarsingji Rathod, Risaldar Mancha Jibhoy, the late Risaldar of Palitana State, Gadhvi Halubhai and Devidass of Mansa, Mr. Manshanker Ganeshji, and all the subjects of Palitana now residing in Bombay, &c. Sweets and clothes were distributed to the poor.

EARL SPENCER IN JAPAN.

THERE can be no doubt that Earl Spencer who was in the cold weather a guest of H. E. Lord Sandhurst will return to England with a better opinion of Anglo Indian Hospitality than of its Anglo Japanese counterpart at least this may be supposed judging from the following remarks of the *Japan Herald* :—

> If the meagre dinner to Earl Spencer, on Saturday, at the Imperial Hotel, at dol. 2.50 per head, to which the grandiose word "banquet" has been applied, were not better supplied with eatables than it appears to have been with drinkables, it must have had some resemblance to a sort of Barmecide's feast. The representative of our contemporary, the "Gazette," had the distinguished honor of being present on the occasion to report the speeches: "After the dinner was over," he says, "and the speeches commenced, there was no smoking and no refreshments, so that the drinking of toasts was a purely imaginary affair :"—an arrangement that was judiciously made, so that there might be no great incongruity with the speeches themselves, which, taken altogether, were almost as empty as the cups which occupied the board. The spectacle exhibited must have borne a considerable resemblance to those stage property banquets, which mostly exhibit a paucity of real provisions, flanked with cups void of wine, in which the guests pledge each other in brimming bumpers of emptiness, and thus are enabled to avoid any risk of becoming intoxicated. It must be admitted that though the drinking of toasts out of empty glasses was a comical sort of performance, yet a good word or two may be said in its favour, for it had the merit of combining prudence as well as economy, and the guests were saved from being compelled to swallow bad wine—an occurrence which sometimes happens on occasions of this sort, and it is also to be presumed that they were justly spared headaches the next morning as a fitting reward for the enforced abstention from liquor to which their considerate, albeit parsimonious hosts had subjected them.

AFTER an existence of nearly two years "St. Martin's-le-Grande" still holds its ground among the monthlies, and exhibits in its substantial new number abundant tokens of vitality. The post office, as heretofore, is directly or indirectly its prevailing topic, and it would perhaps surprise those who have not made the acquaintance of this publication to find how fruitful is the theme in the matter of interest. Prominent among the more substantial articles in this number are E. W. J.'s gossiping second paper on "Early Post Office Days," Mr. Ogilvie's "Post Office in Time of War," Mr. Ferard's "Glimpse of Beyrout, its British Post Office and its Surroundings ;" Mr. Hegarty's graphic account of two great snowstorms and their effect on the postal service in the south of Scotland, and Mr. Bennett's "Some Compensations of My Official Life."

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevent tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 13, Farringdon Road London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A MEMORIAL, stating that the present Police arrangements in Rangoon are wholly inadequate, is being drawn up for signature. It is argued that whereas the town has grown enormously during the last ten years, no increase has taken place in the police, and the Force which was sufficient then is now inadequate. The memorial is to be presented to the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

THE final estimates for the new drainage scheme for Calcutta will shortly be ready for submission, and some of the works are in a position to be started without further delay. The total cost of the scheme will be about 70 lakhs of rupees. Towards this it is proposed that the Municipal Commissioners should at once raise a loan of 20 lakhs at 3½ per cent., repayable in fifteen years.

THE Chitral reliefs arrived at Camp Robat on Saturday. A thunderstorm in camp on Friday night cleared the air and the following morning the sky was overcast. It rained slightly during the march, and just as the troops arrived in camp there was a heavy shower which wetted everyone to the skin. The road there is in first-rate order ; the bridges, culverts and revetment wells appeared in as good condition as when first built, which bears favourable testimony to the good work done last year by the 34th Pioneers. The gradients are easy throughout and in every way the road compares favourably with any 9 foot mule road in India with the exception that there are no parapet walls. The force had a peaceful night at Sado. While in camp a party of officers accompanied by the Khan of Dir visited the suspension bridge over the Panjkora river which was found in good order.

BANGKOK has been declared an infected port owing to the prevalence of cholera. All vessels from that port will be detained in quarantine until released by the Health Officer. A slight abatement of the cholera epidemic is notified from Singapore.

SIR ROBERT HART, it is stated, is to be at the head of the new Chinese postal service. The scheme is said to have been suggested originally by Mr. F. Corsten, Civil Engineer, at Nanking to Viceroy Chang Chih Tung for one or two of the Central Provinces only. The scheme was referred by the Viceroy to Pekin, where it was handed over to Sir Robert Hart to develop into a National Postal system.

SANCTION has been accorded to the extension of the Laboratory Department of the Foundry and Shell Factory at Cossipore, at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,600, and to the inclusion of the work in the Statement of Ordnance Buildings for 1897-98.

A CURIOUS case was heard on Saturday by the Joint Magistrate of Alipore. Some time ago an idol at Joynagore was robbed of ornaments to the value of several thousands of rupees. All police enquiries proved futile. Quite recently, however, a man named Hadim, a Sirdar, appeared at Joynagore thanna and confessed to the robbery of the idol's ornaments. He produced the ornaments and said that ever since the sacrilegious act he had not been able to sleep and was feeling as if he would go mad. He could no longer keep the booty. The man was arrested, and yesterday sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

MAJOR T. PERROTT, No. 12 Company Western Division, R. A., has been selected to succeed Lieut-Colonel E. G. H. Bingham as Chief Instructor and Commandant of the School of Instruction at Plymouth. Under the system prevalent at Home during the past few years, the commandants of the local Schools of instruction in various districts conduct annual courses at the various coast stations within their district, and personally conduct much of the gun-practice of the companies of the R. A. there located.

IT is satisfactory, remarks our Allahabad contemporary, to see that steps are being taken in England to protect the British manufacturer in this country against the practices of unscrupulous Continental rivals who palm off cheap goods upon the Indian market by the imitation of well known trade marks. Of the extent to which this practice is carried the writer of those lively and instructive, if perhaps somewhat prejudiced, articles in the *New Review* entitled "Made in Germany," has given several specific instances. The most flagrant piracy of this description is that of the cutlery of Rodgers and Co. of Sheffield, whose well known star and cross brand has a reputation all its own the wide world over. This distinction has marked it as a prey to the German imitator. "One firm," says the writer, "has invented (for British India) a pretty trade mark—a trade mark figuring a pair of dumbbells and a wheel. It sounds original, but it looks so remarkably like the cross and star of the Sheffield house that purchasers have bought large quantities wherever it is shown under the agreeable delusion that they were stocking their houses with the finest Sheffield steel." No wonder under these circumstances that British merchants are thinking how they can protect themselves. As far as India is concerned their best means lies in the registration of trade marks at the Customs Houses of the principal ports. When a mark has been thus registered it becomes the business of the Customs Department to see that no spurious goods or imitations are admitted. The plan has not yet been adopted apparently in India : but the Trade Marks Owners Society in London have been in correspondence with the Customs authorities at Calcutta and have found that progressive office willing to accept the deposit of trade marks and to undertake their registration. There is no reason why the example should not be followed at the other ports, nor can we suppose that the Government should be at all disposed to demur to the introduction of the system. For our own part we still live in hopes of seeing the day when German and all other foreign importations will find themselves under a stiff differential duty : pending that time it is the bounden business of both Governments to see as far as they can that English manufacturers are not robbed in trade and reputation by the Teuton imitator.

A HEAVY gloom was cast over Simla by the deaths of Mrs. Wahab and Colonel Mason. Both funerals took place on Sunday, in the morning and evening respectively. The greatest sympathy is felt for Colonel Wahab, who has only just retured from Baluchistan, and for Mrs. Mason, who was attacked with pleurisy while nursing her husband. Colonel Mason was buried with full military honours. The funeral cortege formed up on the Mall headed by the band of the 5th Dragoon Guards playing the Dead March. The coffin was borne by men from one of the British Mountain Batteries at Jutogh, while 100 rank-and-file of the Black Watch and the Army Headquarters Company of Volunteers were in attendance. The Commander-in-Chief, General Collen, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Foreign Secretary, Colonel Durand, Captain Pollen, A.-D.-C. (represensing the Viceroy), and all the officers at Army Headquartes and in the Military Department were present. The funeral service at the cemetery was read by Archdeacon Spens, and the customary three volleys over the grave were fired by the Black Watch.

THE exhausting business of military inspetcors, remarks the Lahore paper, has left inspectors and inspected alike to meet the ravages of the hot weather in a state of comparative prostration. It would be hard to say which is the more deserving of sympathy. The inspector has certain duties to perform, congenial or otherwise, according to his disposition. Sympathy will readily be accorded to the liberal-minded man anxious to do his work conscientiously, to give every credit for earnest effort and well-merited success, and at the same time to discern fairly between causes of failure due to absolute neglect or incapacity and those in which a Commanding Officer has failed, through no lack of ability or want of zeal and energy. The task is no easy one, and too often the inspector drifts into a perfunctory repetition of strictures, justified perhaps by the first few inspections of his tour, but utterly inapplicable to many subsequent occasions on which they are pronounced. Inspection fever, that access of incapacity begotten of frigght, which has paralysed many a really capable officer in days gone by, is not so rife by far as it was. There is in general less incapacity about, and incapacity is most infections in its demoralizing influences.

IT will be noted, says the *Pioneer*, that the number of persons employed on relief works in the North-West Provinces far exceeds the original estimate framed in February. Then it was anticipated that 150,000 would have to be provided for in the Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi and Jalaun districts during the month of May, but last week's Season Report shows that the numbers have already reached 197,000. There are also between 4,000 and 5,000 in the Allahabad district, so that over two lakhs of people are receiving direct assistance from the State. Besides these some 13,000 are employed on village works. The high proportion of 30,000 dependents of workers are receiving gratuitous relief, while 4,600 persons are also being gratuitously relieved under certain provisions of the Famine Code. The expenditure will be considerably heavier than was at first estimated, for the numbers will go on increasing until rain falls, and the cultivators can return to their fields. Elsewhere in the Provinces relief works have been started in only two districts, Pilibhit where 2,200 persons are on works, and Garwhal where the number is only 1,600.

IT seems that at last something is likely to be done to improve the water-supply of Nuwara Eliya, which has, it is believed, says the *Times of Ceylon*, caused the loss of several lives of late years, and which is notoriously bad. Indeed, if something be not done, and that speedily, the reputation of the place as a health resort will suffer severely, and none are really more interested in this matter than the householders of the town, who, however, have hitherto shown themselves extremely supine in this and in other projects having for their object the improvement and beautification of the town.

WITH reference to the court of enquiry held in Rangoon to enquire into the conduct of Mr. W. R. McCann, pilot, while in charge of the B. I. S. N. s. s. Goalpara, the Chief Commissioner of Burma agrees with the court in finding the pilot guilty of the charge and therefore deserving of the severest punishment that could be awarded, that is, the suspension of his license. His Honour, however, has decided to give Mr. McCann another chance. His first grade pilot's certificate has been cancelled, but Mr. McCann will be permitted to enter the service as a probationer, becoming, in time, if his conduct in the meantime justifies it, a full grade pilot again.

AT the opening of the Chatham Saw Mills in the Andamans, Major Temple made a most statesmanlike speech which would have done credit to his father. "It has often struck me," he remarked, "that the reason for the acknowledged capacity of our race for colonial enterprise and the maintenance of empire is the ability and willingness of the average Englishman to put his hand to any kind of work that may come in his way, without any training, from framing suitable laws and regulations and creating suitable organisations to making roads and ditches, building houses and clearing land and ploughing it."

BREVET-MAJOR C. D. CAMPBELL, Central India Horse, who was wounded during the siege of Chitral, has been granted by the Secretary of State a wound gratuity of one year's pay of a captain of infantry.

MUSSOORIE is promised a gay time when Mr. Harington, the retiring and popular Commissioner, and Mrs. Harington come to bid the station farewell. A ball on the 20th, a special performance of the local dramatic club on the 22nd, to be followed by a supper and banquet on the 23rd will help to fill the week. Considerable alarm was created in the vicinity of the Himalaya Hotel by the burning of the outhouses belonging to Holland House. Fortunately the wind was blowing away from the main buildings, and the recent rain favoured the speedy suppression of the fire.

JUDGMENT has been pronounced in the Kalahasti Succession Case. The Sub-Judge of Nellore, in an elaborate judgment, found that though the plaintiff's adoption was true yet it was invalid because the authority to adopt was not subsisting when the adoption was made. He further held that the defendant was twice validly adopted by the late Rajah, and that even independently of the adoption the defendant succeeds in virtue of the late Rajah's last will.

IN the *English Illustrated* for May there is a very interesting account, by Mr. Jhon Foster Fraser, of the British Embassy at Constantinople. The article includes conversations with Sir Philip and Lady Currie, who may perhaps be styled "at home" in the official residence of the British Ambassador to Turkey. Sir Philip Currie gave an emphatic denial to the suggestion that the Sultan led a life of luxurious ease :—"The Sultan is an extremely hardworking man. Not only does he personally take an interest in every matter of State, but he is often occupied far into the night with his Ministers." "When the Sultan desires an audience with you, do you converse together in French ?" I asked "No. The Sultan does not speak French—at least, he does not in the presence of Europeans. The Grand Vizier usually acts as interpreter ; but the present Grand Vizier speaks no more French than his master, so that when I see the Sultan I am accompanied by the chief dragoman attached to the Embassy—Mr. Block—and the conversation is conducted through him." Lady Currie, too, has a good word for Abdul Hamid. This was her reply to a question whether she had been received by the Sultan :—"Oh yes. He is always most courteous, and generally sits by my side while we converse through the medium of an interpreter. I have always been struck by the Sultan's dignity and gentle manner. I believe he is particularly fond of his children, especially of one little boy. I have never visited the royal harem, because the Sultan has no wives. Strange as it may seem, his Majesty is probably almost the only unmarried man in the empire."

THE *Times'* Berlin correspondent telegraphing with regard to the question of the German Emperor's visit to Cowes this year, tells us that the *Neueste Nachrichten* has published a statement which, it alleges, comes from Vienna, and for which it is pleased to claim high authority. "The object of the document is to show that England has been making strenuous efforts to secure the Emperor's presence at the regatta. These exertions appear to have been completely successful, for it asserts that the Queen has already received a letter from His Majesty from Venice announcing his intention of visting Cowes, and that this result is in no small measure due to the Emperor Francis Joseph, with whom the Queen seriously discussed the Anglo-German relations at Nice. Such a consummation would, of course, run directly counter to the wishes of those circles which the Bismarckian organ represents, and it declares that the statements are incredible in view of the shameless attempts of the English Press to make the German Emperor pass through the Caudine Forks. It is likely enough that exertions are being made in England in this direction, but people over there know perfectly well that the success of their efforts would be irreconcilable with the national dignity of Germany, and that it is therefore impossible. Germany cannot pursue a family policy, but only a policy compatible with her prestige and her interests, which is out of the question if she follows in England's wake".

UNIFORM with their Old and New Testament maps, already issued, the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund have now ready a new raised map of Palestine on a scale of three-eighths of an inch to the mile, constructed from their surveys and other sources by Mr. George Armstrong, of the survey party. The practical value of an authoritative raised map of Palestine to Scripture students as well as to those who are about to visit the country need hardly be pointed out. It embraces the whole of Western Palestine, and shows nearly all that is known on the east of Jordan. The natural features of the country stand out prominently, and exhibit at a glance the relative proportions of the mountains heights, valleys, and plains. With this map before him the teacher or student of the Scriptures can trace the routes of armies, reconstruct the roads, and understand the growth and the decay of cities, their safety or their dangers from their geographical positions. The map, which is cast in fibrous plaster, and framed solidly, measures seven and a-half by four feet, and is prepared in the two forms of "partly-coloured" and "fully-coloured." At the same time the committee published an interesting new callotype print, or photo-relief of the map, taken from a specially prepared copy.

AN ECHO FROM THE HILLS.

IT was at a graden party, and they were talking I believe, about a bonnet. "And so, my dear, as I was saying, I wrote to Janet in London,—you know my cousin Janet,—and asked her——There, that's the woman I mean, the one with the eye-glasses; it's been puzzling me the whole afternoon to think who she can be. She came with Mr. Smith. Somebody said she was a relation of his wife's, but that is hardly possible. You know he is not at all on good terms with his wife's relations. Mrs. Anstey was saying so only yesterday. Or was it Mr. Ravers? Mr. Ravers, I mean, who is not on good terms with his wife's relations. Such curious people, by all accounts. One of them was with that unfortunate Dr. Jameson in Africa, and was hung as a spy, or killed by a tiger, or something: anyhow, it was a very dreadful end I know. But, as I was saying, I wrote to Janet, and asked her to—

"That extremely plain person in mauve? That is Mrs. Parkinson, made herself so ridiculous, you remember, coming out last year. Actually wanted a cabin all to herself on the Caledonia because her husband was a Judge of the High Court. Did you ever hear anything so absurd? Quite the Burra mem! You remember her before she was married, of course. One of the Yates girls. Her father came to grief over,—cards, wasn't it? No, not cards; let me see : it was irrigation, I fancy, or was it speculation? Anyhow, I remember, a bank burst, or something, and he lost everything. But, as I was telling you, I wrote to Janet and sent her the most delightful pattern.—

"How do you do, Mr. Dobbs, have not spoken a word to me all day. Come and sit down here. Going to play a game of tennis? Ah well, I must not keep you.

"Who is he? Oh, a most charming young man and a great friend of mine. One of the richest young fellows in the Northumberland Lancers: came out the other day; quite a "parti," I assure you: he and my eldest girl are inseparable: just like brother and sister, you know. So I sent the pattern to Janet, and asked her to—Oh, here come the Collector and his wife! Well I must say, considering he allows her four hundred a month to dress on, she might wear something a little more becoming than that dowdy French muslin. You would'nt believe it, but she has had that dress more than a year, to my certain knowledge, and bought it in the first instance from an advertisement in the "Pioneer." My ayah told me so. Not, of course, that I ever listen to what servants say : they gossip so fearfully, I know that for a fact.

"Stingy? I should think so. Never spends a penny, if she can help it. Mrs. Marshall was dining there only last week, and would you believe it, there were only three courses, and the wine came from a baniya in the bazaar. I know that as a fact, for my khitmagar was there when the order came, and he told me. But, as I was just going to tell you, when their coming put it out of my head, Mr. Dobbs—what am I saying? My cousin Janet, I mean, has a wonderful taste in bonnets, and I wrote to her, enclosing the most delicious pattern, which I had cut out of—that tall, good looking man? That is Captain Dash. He's one of those politicals, you know. Quite a little king, I assure you, in the place he comes from, some Native State or other. He was telling Mrs. Toogood about it last night. Very clever, you know: all these politicals are: such a lot of tact too. He was saying that his chief required quite as much handling as the Raja. Married? No had a disappointment, poor fellow. Not his fault at all, I heard him say so. Such a handsome man too. Ah, here comes Mrs. Bayham. She and I are the greatest friends. Poor thing, with that very plain daughter. And she thinks her pretty. Really it would be quite a charity to open her eyes. I said to her the other day, you know what a scraggy neck the girl has. 'My dear,' I said, 'Cicely should do her hair lower down at the back' and what do you think she said? 'Cicely has got such a pretty neck that it would be a pity to hide it.' Did you ever hear such a thing? It makes one think of that line of Shakespeare's, (or Wordsworth's is it?) about seeing ourselves as others see us, but some people are so blind, they never see anything. This, of course, is entirely "entre nous." I make a point of never saying anything about people behind their backs. People in India are so spiteful.

"But to make a long story short, I wrote to—Must you really be moving? I am so sorry: we were having such a delightful talk. You must positively come to tea one day next week, and then I can tell you all about the bonnet."—D in the "Pioneer."

CORRESPONDENTS AND CAMELS.

DR. CONAN DOYLE writes in the "Westminster":—I heard a Company Officer of the Staffordshire's complain that some of his Tommies carried as much luggage to the front as his maiden aunt when she came for a visit. "They have bandboxes and all sorts of games," said he, "while I have only one small valise with a broken handle and a large tin of Keating's powder." It is possible, however, that the Tommies will be justified of their wisdom for I have observed that the Anglo-Egyptians, who know best what a Soudanese campaign is, make the deck of a post-boat uninhabitable with their luggage. They know that they have at least one and possibly two years before them. They have not forgotten, that the exchange value of a British sovereign was exactly twelve shillings, and if there is no rise in silver, it will not be the fault of the Dongola Expedition.

These remarks upon outfit are prompted by the fact that we have ourselves been fitting out a small caravan to take the desert journey from Assouan to Wady Halfa, and that we have had the question of what is necessary and what not forced very prominently upon our attention. As it is 210 miles, and will occupy ten days, during which supplies and even forage may be unattainable, it takes some arranging. We have always the good brown Nile as our water supply. "Full of body—in fact, of bodies," as a newspaper man observed when he tasted it.

There are five of us, including myself and my travelling companion, the three others being nothing less august than the "Times," the "Daily News," and the "Standard"—the "Times" fresh from Madagascar, the "Daily News," straight from the Armenian atrocities, and the "Standard" from Constantinople. Now these storm-petrels are all flying south. What men they are these body-servants of the Press! Here is the "Times" tall, stright, and muscular, famous yachtsman and treasureseeker, traveller, fighter and scholar. Here too, is the "Daily News," small compact mercurial; full of life, fire and pluck; a man of many campaigns and singular ventures, with that strange combination of ruddy hair and black eye which is the outward sign of the splendid nervo-sanguine blend. And lastly, the "Standard" thin but wiry, with the slightly "blaze" pince-nez look of the man who has seen much of life; cool, alert; a useful man to have by your side in a tight place. These are our comrades, and could a man wish better?

There are camels to be bought, and it is a study in Eastern ways to see the "Daily News" buying them. Some men have the gift of pantomime, and some have not. I know by experience that I have not. On the occasion of an eclipse of the moon, I endeavoured to explain the cause of it by gesture to an Arab. I pointed to the moon and to the earth. Then I pointed to a horse and to his shadow. Presently, the Arab rose and began to examine the horse's hind legs, and I found that I had convinced him that the creature was ill. I have given up gestures since then. But the "Daily News" has all the Arab's energy of movement, with a good command of abuse, and some powers as a predestrian. With these gifts, one may buy camels.

Having looked depreciatingly at the beast—and you cannot take a better model than the creature's own expression as it looks at you—you ask how much is wanted for it. The owner says sixteen pounds. You then give a shriek of derision, sweep your arms across, as if to wave him and his camel out of your sight for ever, and, turning with a whisk, you set off rapidly in the other direction. How far you go depends upon the price asked. If it is really very high, you may not get back for your dinner. But as a rule a hundred yards or so meet the case, and you shape your course so as to reach the camel and its owner. You stop in the front of them and look at them with a disinterested and surprised expression to intimate that you wonder that they should still be loitering there. The Arab asks how much you will give. You answer eight pounds. Then it is his turn to scream, whisk round, and do his hundred yards, his absurd chattel with its hornpipey legs trotting along behind him. But he returns to say that, he will take fourteen, and off you go again with a howl and a wave. So the bargaining goes on, the circles continually shortening until you have settled upon the middle price.

But it is only when you have bought your camel that your troubles begin. It is the strangest and the most deceptive creature in the world. Its appearance, is so staid and respectable that you cannot give it credit for the black villainy that lurks within. It approaches you with a mildly interested but superior expression, like a Patrician lady in a Sunday school. You feel that a pair of glasses at the end of a fan is the one thing lacking. Then it puts its lips gently forward, with a far-away look in its eyes, and you have just time to say, "The pretty dear is going to kiss me," when two rows of frightful green teeth clash in front of you and you give such a backward jump as you could never have hoped at your age to accomplish. When once the veil is dropped, anything more demoniacal than the face of a camel cannot be conceived. No kindness and no length of ownership seems to make them friendly. And yet you must make allowances for a creature which can carry 600lb. for twenty miles a day, and ask for no water and little food at the end of it.

We have about ten camels, five horses, five donkeys, eleven camp-followers, and a native cook whom the "Daily News" described as not merely plain but ughly. To-morrow we start off into the desert, and we hope to reach Wady Halfa about April 11. By that time, I fear that the time for my own return to Cairo will have come round. Should there be an immediate advance however, I do not think that I could resist the temptation of going on ; but it will be impossible for me to remain waiting for it. In any case I hope to send you a letter when I arrive in Halfa.

The hotel is still full of the khaki-clad officer hurrying to the front. They go in no vainglorious spirit, for none know better than they the hard work that lies before them. "We must try and get used to lentils," said one, "How full of beans we shall be!" rejoined another. There are men among these youngsters who will make their mark in the world; Maxwell, the big, strong man with the clean-cut face, will be heard of again—it was he who thrashed the Italian prize-fighter at the School-of-Arms at Cairo and Hickman, with his young bronzed face and a line of medals from button to shoulder. Keen little Anley, and McMahon of the Cavalry, and Smythe of the Bays, and the two young Connaughts with their Maxim guns—they are all good men and true. May they all meet again safe and sound in the Assouan hotel when the red flag with the silver crescent is flapping over Dongola?

Assouan Hotel, April 1.

ENGLISH POLITICAL NOTES.

THE RELIEF OF AGRICULTURE.

ON the second reading of the Agricultural Land Rating Bill, Sir Henry Fowler was, when the mail left, to move. "That this House, while recognizing the desirability of readjusting the burdens of local taxation, is of opinion that it is inexpedient and unjust that relief granted from Imperial taxation to rateable property should be restricted to one class only of such property."

Mr. Luttrell, representing the Radical tenant farmers, has given notice of the following amendment :—"That no measure dealing with the rating of agricultural land, can be considered satisfactory which does not include provisions for an equitable division of rates between occupiers and owners. Mr. Strachey has given notice of an amendment approving of the lightening of the rates upon agricultural land, but regreting that no relief is to be given to occupiers of houses and buildings in town and country districts. On the Unionist side, Mr. George Whiteley has given notice of an amendment, declaring that it is inexpedient to sanction permanently the grant of State money to one class of real property, until the whole question of the burdens upon rated and unrated property has been reported upon by a Royal Commission.

It is computed that Ireland's share of the grant under the Agricultural Rating Bill will be about £180,000, the proportion allotted to Scotland being about £220,000.

Speaking at Bickerstaffe on Saturday, Sir A. B. Forwood, M.P., said that the money which the Government proposed to give for the relief of agricultural ratepayers, must appreciably benefit the farmers. As to the proportion of the new grant that would find its way to the landlord in the shape of increassd rent, in that part of Lancashire, he believed the farmer would get the full benefit, but he could wish that it would happen everywhere. The grant was meant for the worker not for the capitalist.

Speaking at a reception of the United Club on Wednesday, Mr. Walter Long, M.P., President of the Board of Agriculture, said that their opponents were making a great deal of talk about the country being favoured at the expense of the towns ; but the Government might reasonably hope to enjoy several years of office, and during that time, they would be able to legislate in other directions, and he could assure them, there was no intention on their part to neglect the towns.

The Duke of Norfolk, speaking at Worthing on Wednesday, said he hoped that members representing great industrial centres would explain to their constituents that it was for the well-being of the cities as well as of the country districts that the threatening ruin of the agricultural interests should be averted.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The view entertained by a section of the English Unionists in regard to the Irish Land Bill is expressed in the following amendment to the motion for second reading of which notice has been given by Mr. Goghill :—"That, in view of the large number of Acts passed in recent years, dealing with Irish land, and in view of the large number of questions affecting the whole of the United Kingdom, on which legislation is earnestly desired, such as the alteration of the Poor Laws and the provision of old-age pensions, this House declines to proceed with further land legislation for Ireland."

At a Primrose League demonstration on Wednesday, in Reading the Marquis of Londonderry said that Mr. Coghill's amendment emphasized the feeling of the English people, which was one of sickness with the Irish question. He therefore appealed to the extreme party in Ireland to modify their views and act with perfect fairness to all parties. The way in which the land purchase clauses had been placed last, was placing the cart before the horse, as, if the purchase clauses were taken first, the immediate necessity for the other clauses would disappear.

The feeling of the anti-Parnellites is that the Government should be provided with no excuse for dropping the measure on obstructive grounds and that the Nationalist members should move only such amendments as appeared to be urgently needed.

At a meeting of the Cork Farmers' Association on Saturday, Mr. Byrne, having given an outline of the Land Bill, enumerated its shortcomings from the tenant-farmers' point of view, and said that on the whole the Bill, as a "minimum" offer, was not a bad one, especially the purchase department. If certain defect were removed, it would go far to settling a question which had disturbed Ireland for centuries. He did not think the automatic clause would work fairly unless labour taxation, and produce were taken into account as well as prices. For instance, if potatoes, the small farms' chief crop, became badly diseased, the price would be high, and the rent by the automatic process would rise at the very time its reduction was most needed. The Bill was too good to be obstructed or factiously opposed. A resolution was unanimously adopted, approving general of the Bill, but calling upon the tenant farmers' representatives in Parliament to endeavour to have it amended.

THE RADICAL COMMITTEE.

In view of recent occurrences at meetings convened by the Radical Committee that body has decided upon a step which will preclude the possibility of its policy, being subject to revision by the "official gang." The practice, hitherto, has been to convene a meeting of Radical members at the beginning of the session for the purpose of an interchange of opinion upon questions of tactics and to vest in this meeting the appointment of a Committee to give effect to its views. But no hard and-fast lines have been drawn as to who should be deemed entitled to attend, and as a consequence, although the Committee is supposed to speak for the advance section of the party, its recommendations are always liable to be voted down by an influx of Moderates, when submitted to the general body for confirmation. In these circumstances, the Committee has come to the conclusion that its continued existence as at present constituted can serve no useful purpose.

It is understood that a new Radical Committee is in process of formation upon an independent basis. Members regarded as thick-and-thin supporters of the front Opposition bench will have no voice in its deliberations.

THE LIGHT RAILWAYS BILL.

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Trade, considered the Light Railways Bill on Monday. An amendment moved by Sir John Lubbock, omitting the subsection which empowers the council of any county, borough, or district, themselves to undertake the construction of light railways, was rejected by 21 to 17 votes, and a proposal to deprive these bodies of the power to work light railways, was negatived without a division. Clause 4 was agreed to empowering the Treasury to advance loans for the construction of light railways, but a stipulation that the interest should be 3½ per cent. was amended with the assent of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the rate being fixed at 3 1-8 per cent.

AN ANTI-PARNELLITE INCIDENT.

The Dillonites are greatly incensed at a proposal made by Mr. Knox in the House to substitute the name of Mr. Healy for that of Mr. Dillon on the hybrid committee appointed to consider the Belfast and Londonderry Improvement Bills. At the monthly meeting of the Anti-Parnellite party on Tuesday, a resolution was adopted, condemning Mr. Knox's action as a "gross and scandalous breach of party loyalty and discipline." Only one Healyite was present when the question was put and he wished to be regarded as a mere looker-on.

The committee of Londonderry Roman Catholics, who are opposing the Londonderry Improvement Bill, met on Sunday night and endorsed Mr. Knox's action as perfectly right and natural.

THE NATIONALIZATION OF THE LAND.

The annual meeting of the Land Nationalization Society was held the other day at the National Liberal Club, Mr. J. W. Lagan, M.P., presiding. In their report the Committee claimed that there was encouraging evidence of the gradual permeation of the progressive party by the arguments in favour of public land ownership. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., wrote saying :—"Surely all good Liberals will be in accord with the resolution which condemns the landlord's Budget. Being myself a landlord, I suppose it will put some maney into my pocket, but I shall feel something like a receiver of stolen goods. However, it is the working men of England, who by their votes at the last general election have made these things possible, and one is a little curious to know how they now look upon their own handiwork." In opening the proceedings, the Chairman said that the great mass of the people of this country lived under conditions which must bring the blush of shame to the face of any believing Christian. The exorbitant rentals which people had to pay for one or two rooms, were caused by the enormous coast of the land on which they lived, and future generations would marvel at the length of time which it had taken for the people to realize the evil circumstances under which they lived and aroused themselves to reform them.

PRIMROSE DAY.

This year's anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield was remarkable for the extent of its observance in London. London's Sunday population had been enormously increased by thousands of excursionists who came up from the country on Saturday to witness the play in the great football match, and the summerlike weather doubtless induced many who would otherwise have stayed at home to pay a visit to Parliament-square to see the statue of the dead statesman. All day long, the crowd was considerable, but between 4 and 5 in the afternoon, the roadways on all sides of Parliament-square were packed. The decoration of the statue was effective, if not quite as profuse as it has some times been. Perhaps the most beautiful contribution of all was a floral shield from the Constitutional Club. It had worked upon it in pale blue and purple violets, the words "Peace with Honour." Scores of admirers threw over bunches of primroses, and even single blooms, so that the ground in front and around the statue was literally covered with pale yellow flowers.

The Queen sent to Hughenden a large wreath of primroses, which was placed at the head of Lord Beaconsfield's grave by Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, M.P. Thousands of persons visited the grave on Sunday.

At Liverpool also the statue of Lord Beaconsfield was decorated with wreaths and other designs in primroses.

CONDEMNED MEAT.

A deputation from the National Federation of Butchers' and Meat Traders' Associations waited on Mr. Chaplin to urge that compensation should be given to meat traders for the confiscation of meat, bought in the open market, which is destroyed in the interests of the public, and also to ask for uniformity in the matter of meat inspection. Mr. Chaplin said, he thought the deputation had presented a plausible case in reference to compensation, although some might contend that the old principle of 'caveat emptor ought to apply. The great difficulty was that tuberculosis could not always be detected. As to the want of uniformity, he would undertake to consider the matter. He hoped, with the assistance of the President of the Board of Agriculture and of the Secretary for Scotland, to devise some means by which the butchers and meat dealers would be relieved from the burdens under which they laboured.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Owing to the death of the Marquis of Bath Viscount Weymouth, M.P., succeeds to the peerage, and a vacancy is created in the Frome Division of Somerset.

The "British Medical Journal" understands that, as the result of representations made by the medical graduates, Sir William Priestley, has decided to accept nomination as Unionist candidate for the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's.

Mr. Hunter has definitely decided to retire from Parliamentary life when another Radical candidate has been selected for North Aberdeen.

Speaking at Walsall, Mr. Asquith said that the Government had deliberately postponed all the great measures dealing with social reform and the amelioration of the condition of the working classes, by the promise of which, votes were purchased and seats won, in order that they might pay, out of a surplus produced by Radical finance, their primary obligations to the great classes through whose assistance the contest was waged. The Rating Bill and the Education Bill were a clear indication that the party, infused and adulterated by elements which the midland district so largely contributed, remained the same Tory party as it had ever been in principle and policy.

Mr. T. E. Ellis, M.P., speaking at Penarth, said that the Government, not content with having the House of Lords completely on their side, had evidently determined to set the yoke of that House stillmore firmly upon the back of any future Liberal Government. The Military Manœuvres' Bill and the Diseases of Animals' Bill sought to deal by statute with what had already been dealt with by temporary orders. It would thus be made impossible for the House of Commons in future to have any influence in these matters without going cap in hand to the House of Lords to repeal or modify the statute. As for the Budget, the splendid surplus in the revenue was to be mortgaged for ever in addition to the naval armaments, the relief of the Anglican clergymen, who had control of the voluntary schools, and in a direct subsidy to the rural landlords.

The Education Bill was a four-fold attack upon their national system of primary education.

The Grand Committee on Law has adopted an amendment to the Benefices Bill, giving a right of appeal in the case of a Bishop refusing to institute) to the Archbishop and a judge appointed by the Lord Chancellor for the purpose. All questions of law will be decided by the judge, who will deliver his opinions in Court.

The Church Parliamentary Committee has passed a resolution, urging upon the Goverment the desirability of granting some relief in the Budget to the clergy, "who are now rated and taxed exceedingly heavily, especially in the case of the holders of small benefices." The Education Bill was generally approved, but the financial relief given to voluntary schools was pronounced inadequate. —"Times."

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th May, compared with he Statement of 28th April, 1896 :—

	April 28.			May 5.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	D.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	68,50,000	0	0	68,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,98,89,447	10	2	2,36,58,657	0	0
Other Deposits, &c	5,08,01,811	8	11	5,03,13,341	5	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,48,592	2	1	3,70,561	12	1
Sundries	29,10,581	13	3	29,47,653	10	9
Rs.	10,10,00,433	2	5	10,41,40,213	12	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	51,41,920	0	0	56,88,770	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	40,20,314	0	0	39,71,416	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,70,36,586	6	3	1,62,53,432	7	11
Credits do do.	1,25,37,100	13	10	1,35,31,846	12	11
Bills Discounted, &c.	3,33,27,514	1	2	3,42,68,293	9	11
Balances with other Banks	4,72,483	6	6	4,30,663	11	3
Bullion	2,228	12	11	1,829	0	11
Dead Stock	13,20,471	9	11	13,20,747	6	7
Stamps	10,878	10	3	10,795	7	9
Sundries	14,20,454	8	9	14,29,281	15	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,05,14,242	4	5	87,23,572	5	2
Do. at Branches	1,51,96,238	8	5	1,85,09,584	6	0
Rs.	10,10,00,433	2	5	10,41,40,213	12	1

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to May 5, 1896 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	21,29,195	Inc.
Do. at Branches	16,40,014	do.
Other Deposits	4,88,470	Dec.
Post Bills	1,78,031	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	4,97,952	Inc.
Loans	7,83,154	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	9,94,746	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	9,40,779	do.
Cash at Head Office	17,90,670	Dec.
Do. at Branches	[illegible],13,326	Inc.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang. perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Turkish route right.

Cable San Thome Loanda, interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tali and Yannanfu. Amoor route interrupted between Chabarowsk and Wladiwostock.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, noon, Friday, fifteenth instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th May, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	9	a.m.	6	6
Teheran	13	2	41 p.m.	...	10
Suez	13	3	0 p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 12th May, 1896.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	46	—	3
.. Karachi	...	11	..	1
.. Madras	...	14	..	1

THAT the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg approves of the Russian fashion of early marriages is shown (says the *Westminster Gazette*) by the fact that her third daughter, Princess Alexandra, who was on Monday married to the Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohen Langenburg, is only seventeen years of age, and that the bride's two sisters, Marie and Victoria, were married when about the same age—the former to Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Roumania, and the latter to the Grand Duke of Hesse. According to the authorities, early marriages have been declining in frequency during the past quarter of a century ; but several branches of our Royal Family still look with favour on them. The Empress Frederick was married when under eighteen years of age, while one of her daughters, Princess Charlotte, was only seventeen and seven months when she wedded the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath ; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO. of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

WRITERS AND READERS.

LORD WOLSELEY is to write an introduction for a rather notable publication which Mr. John C. Nimmo will issue. This is a series of water-colour drawings by Mr. William Gibb illustrating the naval and military trophies and personal relics of British heroes. There will be descriptive notes by Mr. Richard R. Holmes, and the work, which will appear in nine parts, is to be dedicated to the Queen. The dedication is, of course, by permission of Her Majesty, and indeed she has inspected Mr Gibb's drawings while in process of preparation. The idea of the publication is to gather into a permanent form relics of the great men and of the great victories which have made the British Empire what it is. The period covered is indicated by the fact that the oldest relic illustrated belonged to Sir Francis Drake, and the last in point of time to General Gordon—Gordon's Bible.

Mr. John Porter, the famous Kingsclere trainer, is to publish his reminiscences through Messrs. Chatto. They are being edited by Mr. Byron Webber, the well-known sporting writer and journalist, and will be entitled Kingsclere the Story of a Trainer. The book, which is to be fully illustrated, will probably be ready this month. Booksellers hold sporting memories to be a form of literature always sure of a good sale. Mr. Porter's reminiscences will probably excite a special interest.

Mr. Spenser Wilkinson's new volume, The Nation's Awakening, will be published by Messrs. Archibald Constable about the end of the month. It is a general study of the affairs of this country in reference to our position as a nation—a study of the recent past and of the probable future. Mr Wilkinson first writes an introduction on what he calls our past apathy, and then he proceeds to discuss his subject under four general heads. These are The Aims of the Great Powers, The Defence of British Interest, The Organisation of Government for the Management of Foreign Policy," and, lastly, The Idea of the Nation.

Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson's Retrospections on half a century as a medical man will probably be ready during the summer, as the book is now half written. A good deal will be said in it about his ideals released and unrealised. They embrace schemes so different as the draining of all England, a palace of health on every old Roman encampment—the Romans having had a genius for discovering the healthiest sites—and the extinction of disease, diet to be the great cure-all. No doubt vegetarianism will have its place in the book, as well as temperance, for Sir Benjamin is a strong advocate of both.

Mr. Laird Clowes, the editor of the History of the British Navy which Messrs. Sampson Low are to publish, will have the assistance of several notable authorities in preparing it. These include Captain Mahan, Mr. Clements R. Markham, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, and Mr. H. W. Wilson. Captain Mahan's position as a writer on naval affairs is unique, and the subject is one to which Mr. Clements Markham has given much attention. Mr. Theodore Roosevelt is well known for a work on The Naval War of 1812, and Mr. H. W. Wilson is the author of the recently published Ironclads in Action. Many hitherto unknown documents and pictures, some of them from abroad, have been placed at the disposal of Mr. Laird Clowes.

Sir Daniel Lysons writes a little preface to his Eearly Reminiscences, which will now appear very shortly. The kindly wellcome given to his volume on the Crimean War encouraged him, he says, to write his earlier memories. Many of these refer to days when ladies went to parties in sedan chairs, when gentlemen fought their battles in the morning with swords and pistols, and when railways were unknown. For these reasons the reminiscences may interest some people, Sir Daniel remarks, and indeed his own personal adventures and experiences were sufficiently varied. He gives for one thing a full account of the wreck of the transport Premier.

Sir William Hunter's life of Brian Hodgson, which Mr. Murray will publish, promises to be rather a notable work. Although Hodgson's name is not very familiar to the present generation, he only died a few years ago, having reached a very advanced age. Sir William Hunter, one of our first authorities on Indian affairs, undertook the preparation of the biography at the invitation of Hodgson's family. It will throw light, among other things, on the discovery of the original Sanscrit Buddhist Scriptures. Before Hodgson's time the existence of these books was perfectly unknown, and the discovery laid the foundation of our knowledge of Buddhism. In 1835 the distinguished servant of ths East India Company had the unique experience of a friendly correspondence with the Grand Lama of Lhassa.

Mr. C. Kegan Paul has finished the translation of that remarkable work En Route, by J. K. Huysman, on which he has been engaged for some time, and the volume will appear shortly. In form it is a novel, but it is largely the account of the author's own spiritual experience, the story of the upward progress from La-Bas, and in every way it is a most fascinating book. Mr. Kegan Paul's firm will this year issue the concluding volumes of Bibliographica, which deals with bibliography from all sides. The last four volumes will have papers by Professor Arber, Professor Douglas, Mr. Sidney Lee, Dr. Garnett, and another authorities.

A book detailing The Art of Living Long and Happily, by an American writer, Mr. Henry Hardwicke, attracted some attention here when it appeared. Mr. Hardwicke has turned his attention to another subject, and has written a history of oratory and orators. He deals with oratory from the earliest times up to the present day, and gives fairly full biographical sketches of the most notable orators. He includes both political and forensic orators, and in some cases describes their methods of preparing speeches and gives extracts from these. Messrs. Putnam are publishing the book. The same firm promises for an early date Professor Rhys Davids's lectures on the history and literature of Buddhism—a series of lectures delivered in America.

Mr. George Haven Putnam, whose volume on mediæval books and boomakers is, as we have already announced, about to appear, has a second volume in the press. These volumes will bring his subject down from the year 1500 to 1709, at which date his investigations come to an end. The last chapter in it will be of particular interest to authors and publishers, as it will deal with the development of the Conception of Literary Property. The subjects of the other chapters are to be: The Printer-Publishers of France, the later Estiennes and Casaubon, Caxon and the introduction of printing into England, the Kobergers of Nurenberg, Froben of Basel, Erasmus and his books, Luther as an auther, Plantin of Antwerp, the Elzevirs of Leyden and Amsterdam, Italy—privileges an censorship, Germany—privileges and book trade regulations, France—privileges censorship and legislation, and the same for England. The author is a recoginised authority on the question of copyright. The second edition of his work on this subject brings the history down to last January. It contains the text of the copyright law of the United states, and a summery of the existing laws in the principal countries, together with a report of pending legislation in Great Britain, a sketch of the American contest (1837 to 1891) for international copyright, and papers, by well-known authors, on literary property.

Mr. H. Butler Clarke is one of the many Oxford men who are digging to good purpose in the mine of history. Mr Clarke has long made Spanish history a special object of his research. He is now engaged upon a history of the age of Rodrigo the Cid, which Messrs. Putnam will publish. The volume will deal with the decline of Mohammedanism in Western Europe. Another Oxford scholar, Mr. A. L. Smith, is writing, for the same publisher, a work on the Emperor Frederick II, and the relation of Norman Sicily with the history of Southern Europe. A third, Mr. R. Lodge, is writing a history of Charles the Bold of Burgundy and the attempt to form a middle kingdom.

Mr. Demetrius Boulger's Biography of his friend and correspondent, Gordon of Khartoum, will be published very soon. At any rate, the author, whose labours upon the work were some time ago interrupted by a long and serious illness, has very nearly finished his MS. For more reasons than one, the work will be well timed, and sure of an eager welcome. In the first place, the present condition of things in the Far East gives great importance to Gordon's belief in the enormous reserve force, industrial and moral (and, under favourable conditions, military), of the Chinese race. But more immediate and important are Gordon's ideas on the Soudan, the reconquest of which is now in its initial stages. Mr. Boulger, by the way, contributes a series of very interesting notes about Gordon to the May number of "The Pall Mall Magazine." Mr. Boulger's acquaintance with Gordon began in 1881, and in connection with the publication of the first volume of Mr. Boulger's history of China. It ripened into a friendship which lasted till the hero's death. It is curious that there should be so many mis-conceptions about Gordon's appearance and size. Luckily, Mr. Boulger puts "the future historian" right upon this matter. All Gordon's photographs, says Mr. Boulger, "are remarkable for a greater or less degree of dissimilarity from the man." One writer says that Gordon was 5 feet 10 inches in height. "As a matter of fact," says Mr. Boulger, "General Gordon did not exceed in his boots 5 feet 7½ inches, and a slight stoop, or rather a habit of carrying his head trust forward, made him appear rather less. He explained to me that this was due to recurrent attacks of angina pectoris, which would eventually kill him, and which he was only able to cope with by observing the most abstemious diet. Although Gordon was hard as nails (to quote the popular vernacular), his appearance was rather fragile. This effect was heightened by the gentle expression of his "light blue eyes, which lit up his otherwise plain and ascetic features, and which seemed to change with every emotion of his active mind." He was "brisk in all his movements," and had "a difficulty in remaining still."

NOTICES.

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TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

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RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—The Late Lord Clyde.
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—Earl of Aldborough.

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883
DR LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH. STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S-PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT
HAMPST LONDON. ENGLA

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Week and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beatifully Soft. For emoving Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
EDWARDS "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

TRADE MARK ON WALTER MACFARLANE & CO. GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY EVERY CASTING.
Macfarlane's Castings,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER.
ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, BANDSTANDS, ARCADES, KIOSKS, CONSERVATORIES, ROOFS, RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, GODOWNS, ETC., ETC.
ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS AND BRACKETS. ELECTRIC WIRE WAYS.
NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT DIFFERENT REQUIREMENS.
MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES—A SPECIALITY
Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on application.
WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
March 18th, 1878.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.
Berner's College, London.
EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Corks and Capsules to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

Collects the 'FUR'
In KETTLES,
KITCHEN
BOILERS,
AND
PIPES.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus" week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.
Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6
MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. Sold all over the World.
Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.
EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.
"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."
"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

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S. & H. HARRIS
FOR
Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.
HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS"
Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.
Neave's Food
"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS."
Lancet.
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS & THE AGED.

BEETHAM'S
GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE.
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

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The most Substantial, the most Popular and the most Elegant.

Superior to all the other cheap watches in the East as certified by hundreds of unsolicited testimonials.

THE 'VICTORIA' PRIZE WATCH

NEXT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION 31st MARCH, 1896. APPLY EARLY!

Periodical distribution of prizes paid in cash to the purchasers who hold successful numbers.

A PERFECT TIME-KEEPER.

Rs. 11-8 Only.

Chain Re. 1 extra.

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Independently of the Prizes offered, the Watch is honestly worth double the money asked for it.

Full Jewelled, Keyless Action ...	...	...Rs. 11 8
Fitted with superior leather Strap, as a Wrist Watch ...	...	... „ 14 8
Ditto ditto with compass...	...	... „ 15 8

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Illustrated Priced List of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewellery, Watches, Chains, &c. Drawing Room, Boudoir, Carriage, Household, Office, Railway and Regimental Clocks, one of the largest and best selected stocks in India, free on application.

THE RENOWNED HIGH-CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Rs. 7/- per 100. Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 3-8 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 2-12 per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lengths of different brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us in Cairo. They are the only genuine Egyptian Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated Turkish Tobacco of good flavor. They are of excellent quality throughout and stand unsurpassed by any.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA **MAGNESIA**

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE

TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES

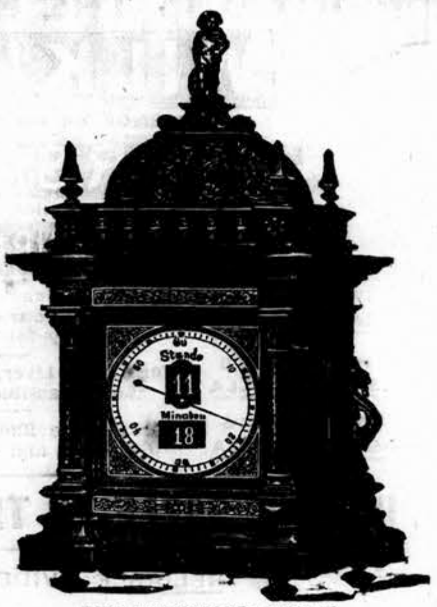
Sold Everywhere in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS, BOMBAY & POONA.

A few selections from a most unique and distinctive stock of Clocks.



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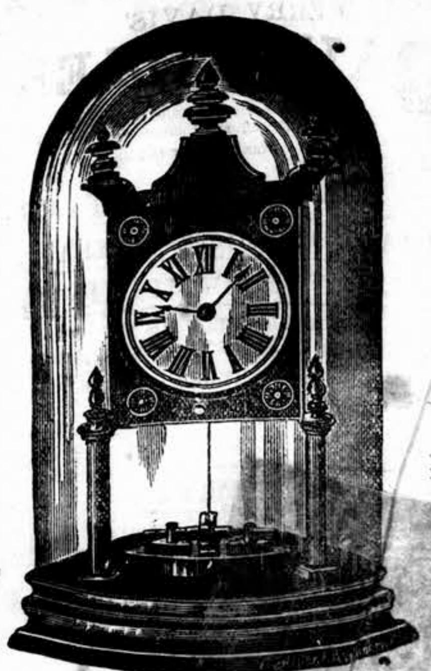
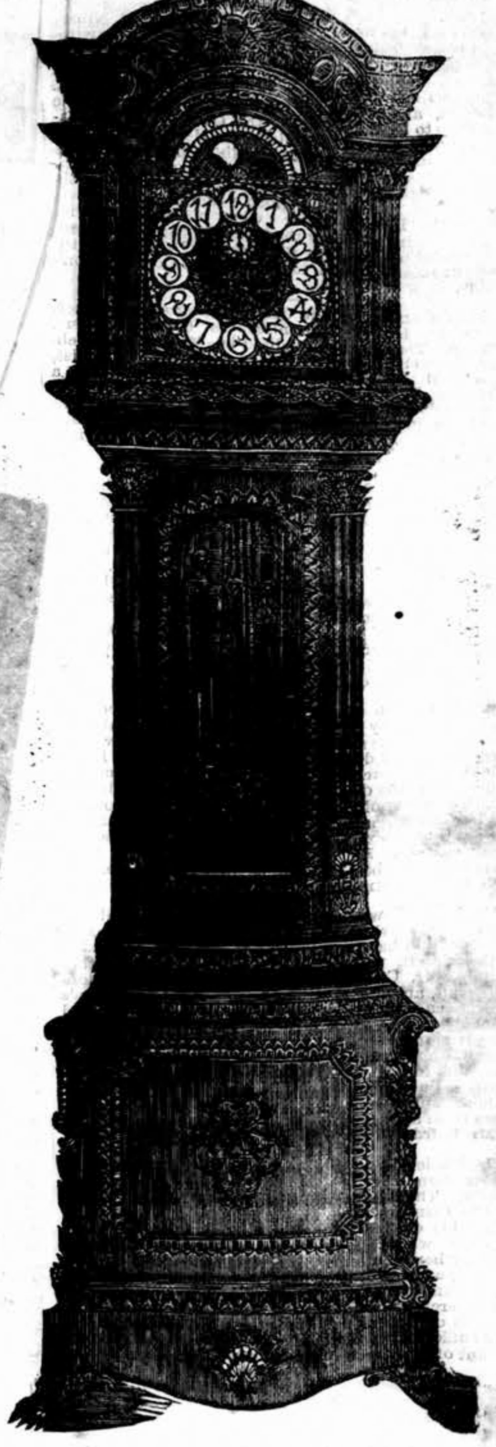
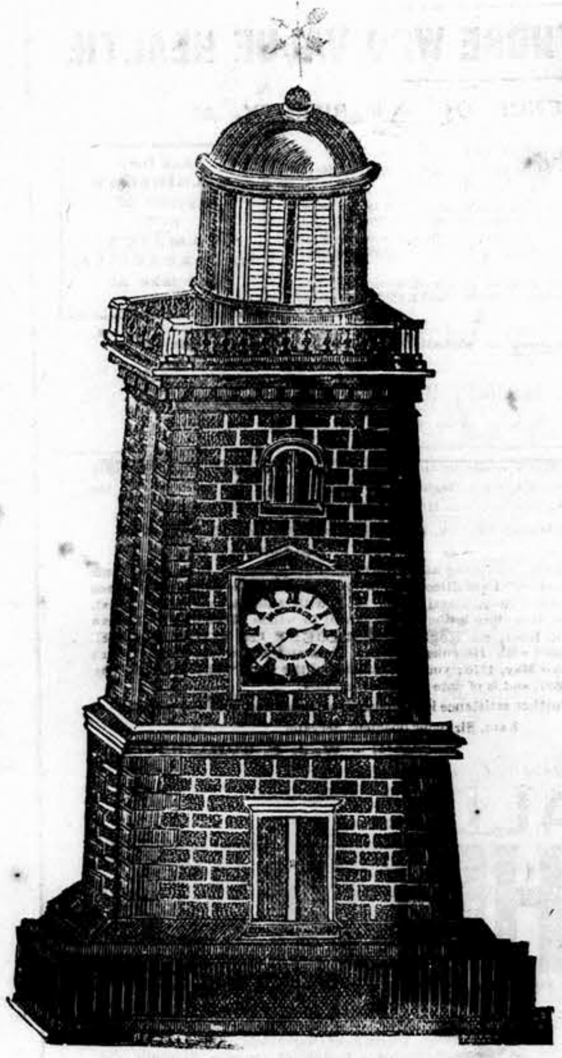
Hours and minutes shown through two apertures in dial, the figures being changed by a mechanical movement, Carved solid dark wood case with gilt ornamentation, Rs. 190.



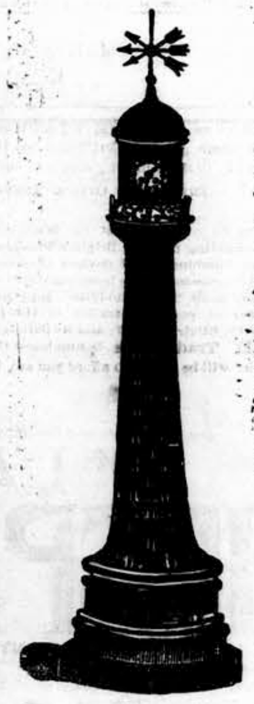
Torsion Pendulum, 400 Day Timepiece Requires winding not oftener than once a year.
In various size, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 425.



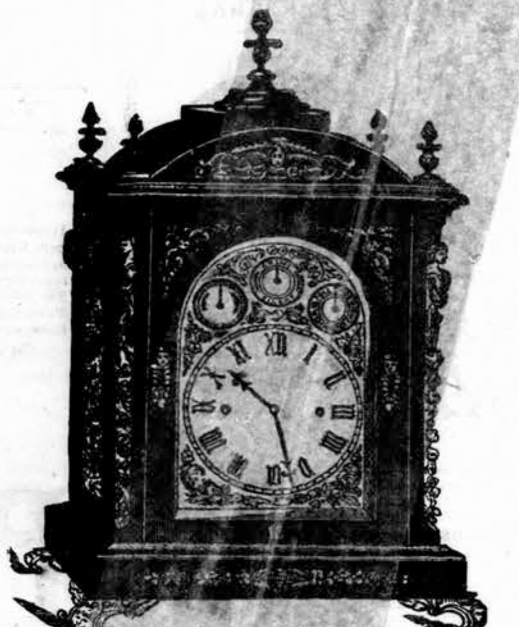
MUSICAL CHIMING TUBES CLOCK.
Highest London finish, height 9 feet, 6 inches. Solid Rosewood case and brass ornamentation, with silver and pearl dial.
Clock chimes quarters on 4 or 8 musical tubes. Rs. 3,500.



THE LIGHTHOUSE, No. 2.
In gilt and nickel with revolving lantern, alternately exhibiting flashes of green, red and white lights.
A most artistic production, Rs. 450.



Another form of Lighthouse Clock with timepiece aneroid and two barometers, Rs. 250.



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Ebonized case with gold ornaments, 10 inch silver dial, chiming the quarters on an octave of sonorous bells and striking hours on deep toned gong ....Rs. 450.
Similar Clock, large size .... „ 700.

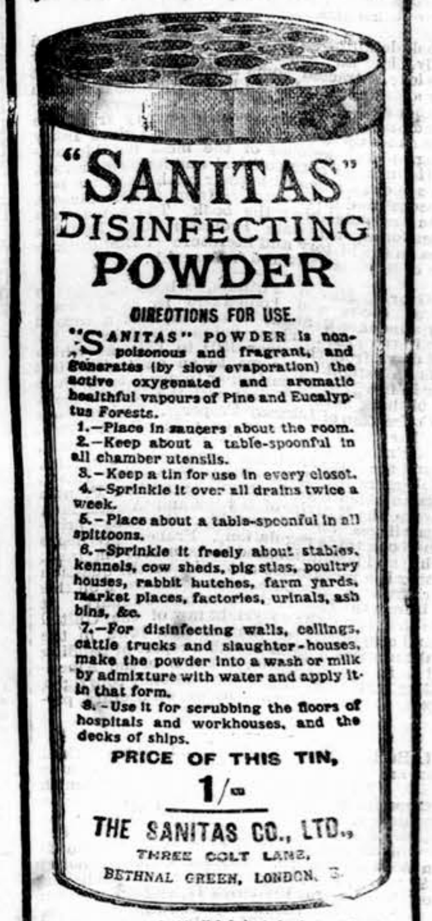
Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
Lillie Langtry

Matchless for the hands and complexion.
Adelina Patti

Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the habitual use of

Pears' Soap

DISINFECT WITH



"SANITAS" DISINFECTING POWDER

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

"SANITAS" POWDER is non-poisonous and fragrant, and generates (by slow evaporation) the active oxygenated and aromatic healthful vapours of Pine and Eucalyptus Forests.

1.—Place in saucers about the room.
2.—Keep about a table-spoonful in all chamber utensils.
3.—Keep a tin for use in every closet.
4.—Sprinkle it over all drains twice a week.
5.—Place about a table-spoonful in all spittoons.
6.—Sprinkle it freely about stables, kennels, cow sheds, pig sties, poultry houses, rabbit hutches, farm yards, market places, factories, urinals, ash bins, &c.
7.—For disinfecting walls, ceilings, cattle trucks and slaughter-houses, make the powder into a wash or milk by admixture with water and apply it in that form.
8.—Use it for scrubbing the floors of hospitals and workhouses, and the decks of ships.

PRICE OF THIS TIN,
1/-

THE SANITAS CO., LTD.,
THREE COLT LANE,
BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

"'Sanitas' is a valuable disinfectant, having certain advantages over all others."—MEDICAL PRESS & CIRCULAR.
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"'Sanitas' has met with wide recognition and approval."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J v Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

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Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

THE GREAT REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,

For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Sold by all Stores throughout India.

"G.B." DIABETES WHISKY.

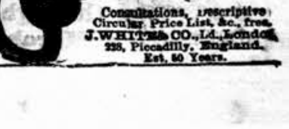
FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

WHITE'S Patent LEVER MOC-MAIN TRUSS

(*No Steel in Band.*) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.



Prices:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/-
Double, 26/-, 30/-, & 33/6

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SCIATIC, RIDING, & other BELTS

All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

Consultations, Descriptive Circular, Price List, &c., free.
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228, Piccadilly, England.
Est. 50 Years.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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